



48-1
16

LIBRARY

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

PRINCETON, N. J.

Case, *Division* **I**

Shelf, *Section* **7**

Book, *No.*....



THE
UNITED BRETHREN'S
MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

Religious Miscellany:

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 11.

THIRD QUARTER, 1845.

VOL. VIII.

I. SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF ELIM, FOR THE YEAR 1843.

March 14th.—The married brother Zacharias Saul was called into eternity after a very short illness. A few days before, he had expressed himself to us in a very pleasing and edifying manner. Being still in good health, to all appearance, no one imagined, that his end was so near; yet he may have had some intimation of it himself.

18th.—A refreshing rain fell in the morning. In the afternoon, Br. and Sr. Genth set out to Hout-kloof, where the former had to preach. They called at *Sunday-kloof* on their way, in order to visit an old woman belonging to us, who was ill. She lay in a very pitiable condition, and complained that she could not pray, and that she felt no confidence in the Saviour. We gave her suitable advice, and commended her to his mercy.

21st.—We baptized an old widow, at her earnest request, at her own house. She has been sick for a long time, and has by this means been brought to a deeper knowledge of her Redeemer, and a closer fellowship with Him.

April 7th.—One of our new people, a female, requested a visit from a sister, and told her, that she had hitherto been indifferent to spiritual things, but that she was now concerned for her soul's salvation, and had spent the whole night in prayer to the Lord, that He would have mercy upon her, and save her from perdition. She was encouraged to persevere in seeking forgiveness from that compassionate Saviour, who delights to pardon.

At our Mission-conference on the 11th, we were thankful for the

cheering report made concerning the communicant portion of our congregation, most of whom manifested a longing desire for spiritual blessings, that they might receive new power to lead a life well-pleasing unto God. We had likewise reason to rejoice, in the general progress of the other classes of our little flock. An ardent desire was expressed by many of them for further privileges; and 22 persons were approved of as candidates for baptism, 19 for baptism, 19 for confirmation, 22 as candidates for that rite, and 5 were re-admitted to church-fellowship. They were all greatly rejoiced by the communication, and promised to be faithful to the Lord. A baptized woman said, "When I was yet a slave, and my pious mistress reproved me at times, for things which were sinful, I often laughed at her, as I knew no better; but having, through God's mercy, been convinced of sin, I have since gone to her, and begged her to forgive me for all my former misconduct and provoking ways, and she was rejoiced to see the change produced in me by Divine grace."

May 5th was the examination of our Infant-school. The unre-served simplicity of these little ones makes it always interesting to us. They performed their part well, especially in what they had committed to memory, as Bible-stories and the like. Alexander Haas is much beloved by them, as their ready obedience shows. May the Lord hold his hand over him, and preserve him, to be a blessing to these little ones! The number of pupils is 74; 7 boys and 13 girls being removed to the older schools.

26th.—We again, as usual, conversed with our communicants individually, previous to their approach to the Lord's table. A brother said, amongst the rest, "I am perplexed about myself; it seems as if the Lord had forgotten me. I no longer feel his love and nearness. Before I became a communicant, I felt more desire after Him than at present." Yet, dissatisfied as he was with himself, it was evident that he was seeking grace and mercy from the Lord, and not in vain. It is his greatest delight, in his leisure hours, to read God's word. Might but the number increase, of such as look into their hearts, and examine themselves as to their love to their Lord and Saviour!

July 16th.—The claims of a number of applicants for leave to reside in our place were taken into consideration, and we resolved to admit them all on trial. Thus, from time to time, souls are led to seek an acquaintance with their Creator and Redeemer, by means of the blessed gospel. On the other hand, we have too often the grief, to be obliged to exclude from their privileges, such as prefer the way of their own hearts.

September 3rd.—We spoke with our married people preparatory to their choir festival, on which occasion, 142 couples presented themselves, besides several whose partners were from home. We were gratified by their declarations. They all assured us, that they sought to live together in peace and love, and that they placed all their hope of happiness in God our Saviour. On the 7th, we celebrated a happy festival, commencing with a morning meeting,

followed by a love-feast, and the Lord's Supper in the afternoon. Our hearts were refreshed and strengthened by the services of the day, for which we brought our humble thanks to the Lord.

Oct. 10th was the anniversary of our congregation. In the morning meeting, we appeared before our Lord and Saviour with heartfelt thanksgivings, for the blessings which He has so abundantly conferred upon us in this place, for 19 years, and implored Him, still to bless His word, to the conversion of many souls.

Nov. 14th.—The earth was once more refreshed by frequent showers; the grain looks well so far, and promises a rich harvest, if the Lord be pleased to preserve it from injury. The barley and oat-harvest has already commenced, so that most of our inhabitants are from home, working for the farmers. On this account, the special meetings for the communicants and baptized, have been suspended for the present. As many of the children, the boys especially, are absent with their parents, the schools are but thinly attended.

On the 16th, was the funeral of Sarah Johannes, the widow whom we baptized in her sick-bed some months ago. The Lord was pleased to call her to himself on the 14th, after a long period of suffering, and of earnest longing to be at home with Him. To her, the entrance into rest must be inexpressibly sweet, for her path on earth lay through much tribulation. Besides having to struggle long with poverty and sickness, she had made many painful experiences, in the course of her married life. Her troubles, however, drove her to seek the Lord; and he was graciously pleased to be found of her.

17th.—In our Mission-conference, we could rejoice together in the prosperous spiritual course of our communicants, after the monthly speaking with them. Many of them feel their deep corruption by nature, and their short-comings in spiritual things. But they were reminded, that Jesus did not come into the world to call the righteous to repentance, who need not a Saviour, but to seek and to save lost sinners. We had, however, painful occasion to perceive, that the enemy of souls is still actively engaged in counteracting the work of the Holy Spirit, for which the present harvest season affords him abundant opportunities, our people being left entirely to their own guidance amongst the farmers.

24th.—To-day we had an agreeable visit from the Rev. Mr. Steele, chaplain of a man-of-war, which is stationed in Simon's Bay. This young clergyman was much pleased with the place, and greatly struck with our handsome church.*

* This church was erected in 1835, and affords one of the most interesting and satisfactory proofs, of the progress which the Hottentots have made in the arts of civilized life. The design was given by Mr. Skirrow, the government surveyor; but, with this exception, the whole edifice, from the foundation to the top-stone, was the work of Hottentot hands—the fruit of Hottentot skill and industry. The mason's, carpenter's, joiner's, smith's, plumber's, glazier's and painter's work were all contracted for by Hottentots of Genadendal, and performed by artisans and labourers

Dec. 31st.—We closed our conferences for the year with fervent supplication to the Lord, that He would pardon the manifold sins and mistakes which He had witnessed in our official service, and would by His grace, repair whatever damage might thereby have accrued to the souls committed to our charge. We likewise commended our whole flock to his blessing, that they might increase, not in number only, but in his grace and knowledge. In the evening, we closed the year in our accustomed manner. The peace of God was felt amongst the numerous company: for, besides our own people, who had almost all come home for this solemn occasion, there were many colonists also present. We had much cause to thank the Lord for the numberless proofs of His love, mercy, and faithfulness, which He has granted us, both in temporals and spirituals, during the past year. Might we be thereby excited to greater faithfulness and more heartfelt love to Him, and prove by word and deed that we belong to Him!

There were forty-nine children born and baptized there this year; eighty-one persons received permission to live in the settlement; thirty-six adults were baptized; seven received into the congregation, and twenty became communicants. Thirteen adults and thirteen children have departed this life. At the close of the year the congregation at Elin numbered 227 communicants; 152 baptized adults; 214 children, and 117 candidates for baptism. Besides, there are five excluded, and 299 new people; total, 1014.

D. LUTTRING.

J. J. MÜLLER.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM BR. L. TEUTSCH.

Genadendal, Oct. 15th, 1844.

DEAR BROTHER,—I am in receipt of your kind letter of April 5th, for which I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. I wish I were able to make you such a return for it, as may be in any degree interesting and acceptable to yourself and our British friends: but the intelligence I have to communicate is not altogether of a cheering complexion. During the past months, I regret to say, there have been not a few painful and trying occurrences in this congregation: unbelief and immorality have appeared in too many instances, as evil roots of bitterness, and thereby some have been defiled, and have shown themselves to be enemies of the cross of Christ. In the midst of our concern and anxiety on this account, the celebration of the festival of the 13th of August proved a great encouragement to us, and an evident means of grace to the congregation generally. In the course of our private conversations with the individuals, previous to this festival, we had many proofs afforded us, of a genuine work of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of

employed by them, under the direction and superintendence of Br. Teutsch, the resident Missionary.—ED. OF PERIODICAL ACCOUNTS.

not a few of our communicants and congregation members; and on the festal day itself, a spirit of true devotion was manifested, which gave us great pleasure. It was plain, that the majority of our people were still on the Lord's side, and were earnestly intent on enjoying his grace, and showing forth his praise. Our fervent prayers ascended with theirs to the mercy-seat, for a revival of the first love, grace, and simplicity; and we trust they were not disregarded. We felt a renewed assurance that the Lord will not forsake his people, for his name's sake; but will continue to abide with them, to bear with them, and to bless them. Nor will we doubt, that He will make even those things which have been distressing to us, to issue in good to his own cause.

You inquire after the present state of the hospital for lepers at Hemel-en-Aarde. I trust I may say, that the blessing of the Lord, the good Physician, both of soul and body, continues to rest on the self-denying endeavours of his seryant and handmaid there stationed, and they are permitted to experience that their labour is not in vain. For some time past, there has been a report in circulation, that Government intends to sell the hospital, with the adjoining lands, and to remove the inmates to the neighbourhood of Cape-Town, for the sake of greater cheapness. The correctness of this rumour we have no means of ascertaining.

We are much indebted to a kind friend, for the prescription and the medicine which he has sent, in the hope that the use of them may be attended with benefit to the poor patients; but my own hopes on that head are not very sanguine.

The Government are at present occupied with the construction of a road from Cape-Town to Grahamstown; the expense of which is to be defrayed by a tax, levied upon real property of every kind throughout the colony. The rate is sixpence for every pound of estimated value. Our settlements have their due proportion to pay, the amount being divided between the Mission-fund and the inhabitants, most of whom, I am glad to say, show a very becoming willingness, to bear their share of the expense of this useful work.

Br. Lemmertz complains, that his dear wife begins to feel the pressure of age and infirmity, and he now requests permission to remove with her, from Shiloh, to a less laborious post; they will accordingly retire to Genadendal. Br. and Sr. Stolz, of Enon, are likewise desirous of a change—the latter continuing to suffer often and severally from a pain in the head. *Enon* is once again flourishing, and the Witte river is full of water, and the gardens and fields reap the benefit of the abundant supply. Br. and Sr. Schopman are well, and cheerfully occupied at this distant station. The Lord continues to vouchsafe his blessing to the labours of our Brethern at *Shiloh* and *Clarkson*; from the latter place, Br. Nauhas sends us very pleasing reports.

Dec. 13th 1844.

You will be pleased to learn, that we propose, after the new year, to form a missionary Association at this place; as a member

of which every inhabitant will be eligible, who is already a candidate for baptism, and who makes voluntary application for this privilege, with a promise to subscribe regularly to its funds, however small a sum. It is intended to hold a meeting of the members of this Association once a month, for the communication to them of Missionary intelligence, and for their encouragement, both by precept and example to fervent, faithful, and persevering prayer for the coming of Christ's kingdom. Though the amount thus collected may be small, we trust the interest excited will be considerable and increasing; and that, through our Saviour's grace, and the influence of His Holy Spirit, this humble institution may be attended with a blessing to the whole congregation. Br. Nauhaus, we are glad to hear, has formed a similar Association at Clarkson.

The year 1844 hastens to its close. During its progress many occurrences have taken place, of a painful and trying nature, by which we have been both humbled and distressed: nevertheless, thanks be to the unchangeable mercy and faithfulness of our Saviour, we have not been left without the comfort and help which we sought from Him in the time of our need, nor without the cheering conviction, that notwithstanding our numberless faults and failings, He continues to remember us His servants for good, and to govern and watch over his poor flock at Genadendal. The enemy seeks, in every possible way, to interrupt and destroy the work of God; but we have many proofs that the very means which he employs for this purpose are overruled by God for the fulfilment of His own gracious designs. Once, when deeply grieved and disheartened by circumstances, which had just taken place, the Lord gave me for my special encouragement, the words of the Psalmist in Ps. cxviii. 23, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." And truly, now that the year is approaching its termination, I am constrained to acknowledge, that the wonder-working hand of the Lord has been plainly discernible in many of the events which have occurred among us. Thus graciously does he uphold his servants and revive their sinking courage.

The Brn. and Srs. Genth and De Fries are preparing for their return to Europe; and we are anxiously on the look out for a reinforcement of labourers, to supply their places. The Brn. and Srs. Müller, Kühn, and Schärf, who arrived with us last, are all in blessed and useful activity. Br. and Sr. Lehman, at *Hemel-en-Aarde*, seem quite cheerful, and contented with their lot. Br. and Sr. Franke were lately here on a visit: the latter seems in rather delicate health. They had nothing very particular to report concerning *Groenekloof*. At *Elim* all is going on pretty satisfactorily. Br. Nauhaus, of *Clarkson*, sends us the painful intelligence that Sr. A. Küster is seriously indisposed: she was gone with her husband to Uitenhage, to obtain medical advice, on which we earnestly pray the Lord to lay His blessing.

For the portrait of your dear father, I am requested by our

whole Mission-family to return you cordial thanks. It hangs in our dining room, between those of Zinzendorf and Spangenberg, and in company of likenesses of many faithful servants and handmaids of the Brethren's Church. How much do we regret that we have no likeness of our dear Br. Hallbeck !

With the exception of an occasional attack of rheumatism, I continue to enjoy good health ; and my dear wife, though weakly, suffers less than formerly from nervous headache. Advancing years, however, must be expected to bring with them some increase of infirmity. This world is not our home ; we look forward to one which is eternal.

LETTER FROM BR. RUD. KÖLBING.

Genadendal, Feb. 3rd, 1844.

It is some time, since I gave you any particulars relative to our Training-school at this place : I will therefore mention, that, since the appointment of Alexander Haas as teacher in Elim, another of our pupils, David Lakey, 18 years of age, has undertaken a similar charge at Groenekloof. While he remained in the Institution he conducted himself with much propriety, and showed great faithfulness in instructing the children in the boys' day-schools, often assuring me, that he had a particular pleasure in school-keeping. If he but cleaves simply to our Saviour, as we have earnestly exhorted him to do, he may become very useful. Every morning three of our pupils are occupied, each one for a week at a time, in the Infant-schools, chiefly as overseers, an employment from which they may derive much benefit. Our school plan at the present time, is the following :—From 8 to 9 o'clock the pupils receive religious instruction, read the English Testament, learn English grammar, and geography ; from 9 to 10, they learn singing, drawing, writing, and translate into Dutch, from the English edition of Spangenberg's *Exposition of Christian Doctrine* ; from 10 to 11, they study the Old Testament, Scripture history, ciphering, and have an address delivered to them ; from 11 to 11½, they write English translations, and engage in Dutch conversation, and have lessons in general history, for which ecclesiastical history and natural history will shortly be exchanged. The schools, between the hours of 9 and 10, are held by Br. Kühn, who also is occupied for two hours, in giving instruction on the violin and pianoforte ; he likewise holds family worship with them morning and evening, and attends to them while preparing for their lessons. They are allowed to have the interval between the dinner-hour and half-past one, P. M., at their own disposal. In the afternoon, they are taught to cultivate the gardens, and to execute handicraft work of one or other kind. On Sunday afternoon, they are permitted to visit their relatives or friends. On the whole, I may venture to say, that I observe more interest in the instruction imparted, than was exhibited some time ago ; and that the conduct of our pupils is generally satisfactory. At the

same time it must be confessed, that much patience is still needful in our intercourse with them, for they are strongly tempted to indulge in indolence and irregularity.

LETTER FROM C. F. NAUHAUS.

“Clarkson, June 19th, 1844.

“DEAR BROTHER,—I had yesterday the great pleasure to receive from Cape-Town a collection of beautiful Scripture-prints, for the use of our school. As no letters accompanied them, I am ignorant to whom our thanks are due for this most acceptable present. Perhaps you will kindly undertake to express them on our behalf to the kind donor. To the Fingoo children, for whose use they are destined, they will prove equally interesting and instructive. The number of my young pupils of various ages amounts to upwards of 70; among them are some youths of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who manifest great eagerness in learning. Our congregation is increasing but slowly at present; and during the past year, but few of the striking incidents have occurred which marked the commencement of the Mission at this place. Meanwhile the work of the Lord proceeds, in much blessing, and the members of our little flock show by their walk and conversation, that they have not received the grace of God in vain.

“In the course of the past twelve months, 8 adults and 16 children have been baptized, and 21 persons have been admitted to the Lord’s Supper. We are thankful for this increase, but cannot help thinking of the times gone by, when it might be said, with almost literal truth, ‘That the Lord added *daily* unto the Church, such as should be saved.’ (Acts, ii. 47.) As Enon is again in a flourishing state, all the inhabitants of that settlement who had emigrated hither have returned to their former place of abode. Nevertheless, whether our numbers be many or few, we esteem it a privilege, to continue to deliver our message, ‘Be ye reconciled unto God.’

“We are all, through mercy, enjoying a good state of health. The building of the mill was finished in February, and the work has been exceedingly well done; we have only to regret, that so little corn is grown in our immediate neighbourhood, and that Clarkson lies so very far from any high road.”

LETTER FROM BR. JOHN LEMMERTZ.

Shiloh, May 9th, 1844.

“DEAR BROTHER,—You will have heard of the severe accident that befell Br. Kschischang on the 18th of January. I am sorry to

say, that his hand is still very painful, and whether he will ever regain the full use of it, remains to be seen.

“Since the arrival with us of Br. and Sr. Schärf, Br. Bonatz has given them daily instruction in the Caffre language, in which we hope they will make good progress. On the 25th of February was the examination of our Hottentot school, when it appeared that the majority of the scholars had made good progress. All the children in the school can read more or less fluently, and a considerable number can answer the questions in Luther’s catechism. Many are also well acquainted with the leading events and doctrines of the Old and New Testament. The Infant-school, of which I continue to have the charge, affords me much pleasure. While strength remains to me, I shall not be disposed to relinquish this agreeable part of my duties, to which a large portion of my time has, for some years past, been willingly devoted.

“We are in general much edified by the conversations with our Hottentot communicants; nor have we less pleasure and encouragement with the ten communicants and eighteen baptized adults of the Tambookie, Sootoo, and Fingoo races; for their walk is indeed worthy of the gospel. As often as I reflect on the favour conferred upon me, of serving the Lord in this distant land, and witnessing, as I have been permitted to do, the progress of the gospel, and its influence upon the believing Tambookies, since the commencement of this Mission in 1828, I am overcome with feelings of thankfulness and abasement.

“For the church-bell which we had lately the pleasure to receive from London, we return our cordial thanks. When it was used for the first time, we called our small congregation together, and, after explaining to them the use to which it was to be applied, united in a hymn of praise to the Lord, for having sent His messengers also to this land, with the glad tidings of salvation. Our short and simple service seemed to make a salutary impression upon the minds of all present.”

II. GREENLAND.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF FREDERICKSTHAL, FROM SEPTEMBER,
1843, TO JULY, 1844.

LAST *September*, we had the grief to see several of our families remove from us, at the persuasion of the factors, to settle in remote places for the winter. It was in vain, that we warned them of the injury to their souls, which must result from their withdrawing themselves and their children from the means of grace. We contrived, however, to apprise most of our scattered flock of the approach of the ensuing communion. It was encouraging, to hear them express their high value for the meetings, and their gratitude to the Lord for the many blessings which they enjoyed. Many of

our communicants, however, were missing, being occupied in building their houses, or gathering berries.

October.—Stormy weather, with snow and intense cold, prevented us from visiting our people at their out-stations, as we had intended. The same cause prevented the Sisters from being present at the next communion, it being found impracticable, to make the passage in women's boats. On speaking with the Brethren who had arrived, we found their thoughts taken up with the rich booty which they had made. We therefore took occasion to explain to them, that, though these temporal mercies ought to be received and enjoyed with thankfulness to God, yet believers would ever set most store on spiritual blessings, and seek them with the greatest longing.

November.—Our people now moved into their winter-houses, and we resumed our morning and evening daily meetings, and our schools for both sexes, in regular course. We were glad to find, on this occasion, that our pupils engaged with pleasure and alacrity in the lessons which had been so long suspended. They assured us, that, during their absence from us, they had often thought on our Saviour, and prayed for his gracious preservation. And we could trace the Holy Spirit's work in their hearts. But they are still very shy and backward in answering questions at their catechisation meetings, being afraid of the remarks which their comrades would not fail to make about them.

Several of our adults had yielded to temptation, and subjected themselves to church discipline. But we are sorry to perceive that they look upon a temporary exclusion from their privileges as setting all to rights, without feeling the deep corruptions of their hearts, and applying for healing to the Good Physician. How difficult is it, for the Holy Spirit to convince man of his depravity, of the depths of his misery, and the only true remedy! We should often be led to fear, that our labours for these people were in vain, so dull are they to everything divine and spiritual, did not the faithful Creator and Restorer of our spirits bring to our notice instances of sincere and upright souls, in whom He carries out His whole purpose of grace. But He does thus often show us, that with Him nothing is impossible, and that when His hour for working strikes, all hindrances must vanish.

Early in *December*, most of our out-dwellers came in, according to our invitation, to be ready for the Christmas festival, and the preceding celebration of the Holy Communion. It required no small resolution for those who had young children to make the journey hither, of three or four leagues, in an open women's boat, with a freezing wind in their teeth. One of these parties was obliged to halt at an island for a couple of hours, till the wind had abated; another party turned back; others took shelter on the coast, wherever they could meet with a habitation, till a favourable opportunity offered for proceeding. But for those who had removed to a distance in the Autumn, there was no chance of reaching the settlement. Thus they and their children are deprived of the op-

portunity of being directed to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world, and must forego the blessing connected with the choir festivals which are celebrated at this season. There is little done in the domestic circle to compensate these deprivations, partly from their inability to make use of the Scriptures, and partly from their indifference to the matter, and their fear of ridicule from their neighbours. The ignorance and deadness which must result from such a course of life, destitute throughout the year of all religious instruction, may easily be imagined; and it is all the worse, because they pride themselves, notwithstanding, on their being baptized, or having partaken of the Holy Communion. Had we more efficient national helpers at this station, the evil would not be so serious as it unhappily is.

Owing to the long prevalence of stormy weather, our scattered Greenlanders were prevented from repairing to the settlement for the solemnities of Passion-week and Easter, excepting a single family, who could come by land. Perhaps this may teach them a useful lesson; for they are accustomed to rebut all our representations, as to the bad consequences of their scattered mode of life, by the confident assertion, "We are always with you on festival-days." All the single sisters at the out-stations were thus, to our great regret, deprived of their choir festival celebration, which was held on Easter-Monday.

Since the end of *April*, and the beginning of *May*, all our people who are able to engage in fishing or hunting, have been absent on their several expeditions. But, so far as we have yet heard, their exertions have been anything but successful; as, instead of being able to lay by any food for the winter, they have scarcely procured sufficient for their present necessities. May the Lord give us grace and wisdom, to impress upon their minds the lessons of His providence, and to lead them to seek more and more diligently after the one thing needful!

J. G. IHRER.
C. UELLNER.

LETTER FROM BR. JOHN KÖGEL.

"Lichtenau, July 30th.

"DEAR BROTHER,—It was very late this year, before your kind letters reached us; as, owing to some strange mistake, they were sent round by Nennortalik and Fredericksthal,—the post-kayak, to which they were committed, actually passing by our place, on its way to the southern stations. You do not require to be informed, that we are at present much occupied with the enlargement of our Mission-premises. For our little world, this is a great event, exciting no common interest among the dwellers at this place, both Missionaries and converts. In the beginning of June, we were enabled to erect the additional story, which had been put together; and in this laborious and difficult operation, we were readily assist-

ed by our Greenlanders, who, every evening, received in return, a meal of pulse and some tobacco, with which they were well satisfied. When the house was fairly raised, the Greenlanders came in crowds from all their provision-places, to behold the wonderful sight. Many stood gazing at it for hours together, as if it had been Solomon's temple. The height seemed most of all to amaze them, (though it is only twenty-eight feet high,) as they had never seen anything so lofty before; the houses of the European residents consisting ordinarily of only one story. During the progress of the work, I myself experienced a merciful preservation of my life; a ladder of considerable height, near the top of which I was standing, having suddenly given way and fallen to the ground with me. The ladder broke into pieces, but I escaped without the slightest injury, to the astonishment of all the bystanders, whose alarm was far greater than my own. Thus graciously does the Lord protect His feeble and unworthy servants. That our work is so far advanced, pleases us well, but we shall be yet better pleased, when it is finished; for, as you may easily believe, to live in a house that is partially open at the roof, is anything but comfortable in this climate. Often when the weather threatened rain, has Br. Müller tried to shelter us in our portion of the tenement, by an extra-covering of tent-skins, and with but partial success. Whether any of the additional rooms will be habitable before the close of the year, or not, seems as yet doubtful. Our dear Br. Kruth shows himself a skilful builder, and a diligent one too; we may, therefore, rest assured, that whatever is practicable will be done for our accommodation.

“You will be glad to hear, that the Scripture Narratives and the book of Psalms are already in general, and, I trust, I may add, in profitable use. The former are particularly interesting to the young people as containing a record of facts, with which they were before imperfectly, if at all, acquainted. We pray, that the doctrinal and practical portions may likewise be impressed upon their minds and hearts, through the teaching of the Holy Spirit. We have now a goodly number of young people and children; and it is seldom that we meet with any, who have attended our school, that cannot read at all. It is different with persons more advanced in life, especially such as have come to us from the heathen, and with the young people who live at the out-places. We trust, however, that even these latter will in future be better instructed, as we are taking measures for the extension of Christian education to them, by means of approved native assistants. In writing and ciphering, a number of our scholars likewise made good progress last winter. We only wish, that they had more opportunity of turning these useful acquirements to account.

“The past year was marked by many temporal mercies. During its progress, want and disease were almost strangers to the dwellings of our Greenlanders. Owing in part to this circumstance, our congregation has experienced a small increase. At the close of 1843, it consisted of 640 souls. Of these, 244 were com-

municants; 109 baptized adults; 236 children, and the remainder, candidates for baptism, or excluded persons.

“Two married men perished in their kayaks. The loss of one of them, we particularly deplore. He was a hopeful young Brother, 24 years of age, who walked unblameably, and was always ready to serve the congregation; so that we cherished the hope, that he would become a worthy successor to his father, one of our most faithful and gifted national helpers; but the Lord’s thoughts are not as our thoughts. The father, who loved his son tenderly, was greatly distressed at his early removal; yet he bore the affliction with a degree of resignation, which would have done honour to the most experienced believer. He once remarked, in reference to it, that he had now some idea of what Abraham must have felt, on being required to part with his son Isaac, and of the somewhat similar trials whereby the faith and obedience of Job, and other saints of God, were exercised. Nay; he could in some measure understand, how the paternal heart of God himself was affected, when He freely gave His well-beloved Son, to die for sinners.

“The failure of the attempts of our Greenlanders to take the Klapmutz seal, during the spring and summer of this year, would have made us somewhat anxious about their subsistence during the approaching winter, had it not pleased our Heavenly Father, to send them a supply of food, of a kind very unusual in these southern districts. Ever since the beginning of June, our Fiorde has literally swarmed with shoals of kabliana, a small but nourishing species of fish. The fineness of the weather has enabled the Greenlanders to take as many of them as they please: a diligent fisher has been known to take more than a hundred in a day. As the herring-fishery has also turned out well, they have already a tolerably abundant store of dried fish laid by for winter use. Should the autumn seal-hunt prove successful, it might reasonably be expected, that they would be in comparatively prosperous circumstances; but I fear, that, as long as they retain their appetite for coffee and other European articles of luxury, the majority of them will remain poor.

“The weather since June has been so warm, that we could almost fancy the possibility of grapes ripening under the rays of our arctic sun. The soil on every side of us is covered with pleasant verdure, and our cows and goats seem really to thrive upon it. At present, we have both milk and butter from our own dairy. Meanwhile, we are often dreadfully tormented by the myriads of musquitoes, whose attacks upon the cattle are such, as sometimes to drive them out of the stalls. These tiny assailants have caused the Brethren Asboe and Kleinschmidt much suffering during our late expedition into the Fiorde, in search of brushwood. In spite of these assaults, we succeeded, however, in collecting a sufficient quantity of this useful article, to supply our wants during the ensuing winter, with the help of a small stock of coal. For this token of our Lord’s goodness to us, we are truly thankful.

“You will, I am sure, sympathize in our joy and thankfulness,

at the restoration to health of our dear daughter Mary, to whose alarming illness in the school at Kleinwelke I alluded in my last. Thus graciously has our kind Lord put to shame our fears and faithlessness. May He accept of us and the children whom He has given us, as His purchased property, and enable us to devote ourselves unreservedly to His service!"

LETTER FROM BR. F. KRUTH.

"Lichtenau, July, 17th, 1844.

"DEAR BROTHER,—My first year in Greenland has come to a close; and I have found the country and its climate by no means so ungenial as I had expected. The cold is moderate, in comparison with that of Labrador. The summer is fine, and the gardens are on the whole productive. At the present season of the year, the neighbourhood of Lichtenau is really pleasant, both hills and valleys being clothed with abundance of grass and flowers; cattle and goats thrive accordingly. The sea appears to be rich in seals, but especially in fish of various kinds, which may be taken during great part of the year. The skill and dexterity manifested by the Greenlanders in their kayaks is truly admirable. These boats are very light; in shape, they are long and narrow, and they skim over the surface of the waves, even in stormy weather, like a seagull. I have also been much struck with the cleverness of the Greenland women as sempstresses. There is much that is really tasteful and ornamental, in the manner in which they shape and sew their own and their husband's dresses. As to the rest, the Greenlanders and Esquimaux are evidently one nation, in appearance, manner of life, and modes of thinking and acting. The Gospel, preached to both, has produced its fruits; and many there are who display the power of the grace of God upon the heart, and who testify by walk and conversation, 'whose they are, and whom they serve.'

"The year past has been crowned with many undeserved mercies, also in my own experience. I have enjoyed good health, and the Lord has prospered the work of my hands. Between the 10th and 13th of June, we were enabled to raise the additional story of the Mission-house, and we have now succeeded in covering the roof, laying the floor, making a chimney, and glazing the windows, so that we can now occupy it without hazard to health. Before the close of the year, we hope to be able to make some progress towards the finishing of the interior."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BR. G. M. IHRER.

"Fredericksthal, July 5th, 1844.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Our European post-day came round this year, earlier than usual, as we received our letters already on the

23rd of May, and among them your kind epistle of March 20th. Its cheering statements raised our hearts in gratitude to God, for the powerful help which He has afforded to our Missionary cause, while the affectionate interest which you express in our own welfare claims our cordial thanks.

“ Our Brethren of the Mission-Board have given leave for the erection of a new school-room, which will probably be raised over the chapel. They at the same time communicated the pleasing intelligence that the governess of a boarding-school in Luneburg had collected twenty-and-a-half dollars for us towards the building. How kind is the providence of our God! We shall commence the work as soon as we have procured the necessary materials from Europe, for which, however, we must wait till next year.

“ We celebrated a cheerful Christmas festival with our people, most of whom had come for the purpose from the out-stations. On Christmas eve, the children had their memorial-day, and, with lively voices, sang hymns and anthems, in praise of their incarnate God and Saviour. Their hosannas were repeated the following day in the preaching. On the 26th, the married people, and, on the 28th, the single brethren, celebrated their festival, under a lively feeling of the gracious presence of the Lord. We distributed, on this occasion, the Scripture Narratives and the Psalms, amongst all who could read with tolerable ease. The catechism we have reserved for school use, and for the instruction-meetings. I have been much pleased, on going out, in the evening, to find all quiet out of doors, while within the houses I heard them engaged in singing hymns, sometimes accompanied by the violin, or reading aloud by turns to one another, an employment which is a favourite one with our school-children. We must again beg you to return a thousand thanks, on our behalf, to the kind British friends and benefactors, who have enabled us to supply our people with so rich a store. Formerly, our brethren discountenanced the playing on the violin by the Greenlanders; but, now that these instruments and flutes are sold them in large numbers and at a low price by the merchants, we have endeavoured to turn them to a good account. By teaching our young people to play easy hymn-tunes, we furnish them with a pleasing, and not unprofitable, employment, for those leisure hours which would otherwise be spent in idleness or in mischief. In the meetings, Br. Uellner takes the first clarinet, and has taught two of our youths to accompany him on the second. I have also procured a second-hand violoncello through Br. Matthieson, of Copenhagen, and, as one of our young Greenlanders is particularly expert on the violin, our church-music is tolerably complete.

“ After Christmas, several families returned to their fishing-stations, thankful for the blessings which they had enjoyed, and which we pray may leave an abiding impression on their hearts; others staid with us till the New Year, upon which we entered with prayer and supplication at the feet of our gracious and merciful Saviour. During the mild weather with which the year opened,

our people captured many sea-fowl in the bays, which supplied them with warm winter clothing. At the same time, the Factory made us a valuable present of seal-skins for our orphans, and of deals, for our youths to construct kayaks of. We had already been obliged to supply some of our more necessitous pupils with clothing from the Dorcas-Chest; and, as the stormy weather, which prevailed from February to April, prevented all fishing or hunting, several families consumed all their winter stores, and had to be assisted from our Elias-Cad. To the strong and healthy, we gave a daily ration of dried herrings, and of groats to the old and weakly. Thus, by God's help, all were brought through the time of scarcity. Thanks to our dear friends in England, who have taken share in these supplies! The attendance at the meetings suffered, in consequence of these temporal difficulties; for, while the Greenlander is unduly elated in prosperity, he is as soon dejected in adversity. What a precious jewel is a confident reliance in God, who can comfort us in all tribulation, and preserve us in the love of Christ! Thanks to our Saviour, whose all-sufficient merits have purchased for us this lively confidence! How many a supplication rises to the Throne of Grace, for the bestowal of this Divine gift on those committed to our charge!

"Our long-tried friends at Leith have again sent us a token of their continued remembrance, consisting of a barrel of biscuit and a chest of various articles. Similar presents have reached us also from Lubeck and Riga. We commend these and all the friends of our Missions to the blessing of that Saviour who has promised, that nothing, however small, that is given to His servants shall lose its reward.

"I am thankful to say, that Br. Uellner's health is much improved since I wrote last. Thus has the declaration so consolatory to us, especially in our distant seclusion, 'I am the Lord that healeth thee,' been blessedly fulfilled. The rest of our Missionary family are all well, so that we can cheerfully prosecute our labours. The Lord's name be praised! My brother-in-law, Samuel Kleinschmidt at Lichtenau, is very comfortable, and considers Greenland as his home. He finds little difficulty in learning the language, partly owing to his good natural abilities, and partly to his early acquaintance with it as a child, till he was 9 years old; for our children learn the Greenland language more readily than the German, probably because of its superior softness of pronunciation. Our venerable mother Kleinschmidt at Christiansfeld enjoys tolerable health for her years. She has just cheerfully given up her youngest daughter to the service of the Lord in the Danish West Indies, where she is to be married to Br. Gruhl."

"September 10th.

"As the ship did not reach the colony of Julianenhaab till August 29th, the dispatch of our letters has again been delayed in the same manner as last year. I am thus enabled to add an interesting piece of news, viz: that, on the 8th instant, we had the plea-

sure to see two families of heathen Greenlanders, consisting of eleven persons, arrive here. With part of them, we formed an acquaintance last year. They are very friendly, and assure us, that they are now come to stay with us, and to seek the salvation of their souls. I was particularly struck by the declaration of the head of one of the families, that he had given his tent and woman's boat to his brother, that the latter might have the means of eventually moving hither. For himself, he had hastened hither with his wife and two children, that he might find the Saviour before it was too late. Thus he had literally forsaken all for Christ and the Brethren. But the Lord had already made provision for their maintenance; for one of our families, who were in want of additional assistance, were glad to take them in, and let them share their house, and tent, and boat. Strange to say, it turns out that the new-comers are related to their hosts."

III. LABRADOR.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Nain.

"To the various friends who have approved themselves benefactors to the Labrador Mission, whether by contributions towards the support of the work, and the comfort of its ministering servants, or by presents of various kinds for the benefit of the believing Esquimaux and their children, we beg to return our heartfelt thanks. May the Lord graciously accept the gifts, and abundantly reward the givers!

"We will not fail to plant, in suitable situations, the seeds of different species of pine and cedar, from the Himmalaya mountains, which a kind friend has sent us, and we shall be truly glad if the experiment is attended with success. The large outline map of Europe will render excellent service in our school; my own maps, which have hitherto been used, being very small, and quite out of date. The fur-cloak from Cabul, for which we have to thank an esteemed friend, is a great curiosity; the work is very fine and ingenious, and is much admired by the Esquimaux. We hope to turn it to good account, on our winter journeys.

"Of the spiritual state of our flock, our official letter will give you a general idea. Of the experience of individual members, I could furnish you with many interesting details, if I had time to relate what some of them, especially the communicants, have mentioned in conversation with us. Many of their declarations afford striking evidence of the change, wrought in the hearts of sinners by the application of the blood of Jesus. Let the following instance suffice. At the last individual speaking, an Esquimaux Brother observed: 'I am not worthy to approach the table of the Lord, for I have often and sorely grieved my Saviour; yet, since I know, that His blood was shed for the remission of my sins, and am assured,

that it is His delight to pardon and to bless, I am encouraged to draw near, and partake of His Holy Supper, for the refreshment of my needy soul. That He hears my prayers, I have lately experienced. Also, with reference to my temporal necessities, being greatly in want of food for myself and family, I earnestly besought Him to grant me a supply. He heard my prayer, and sent me more than I had asked for. And thus he has often supplied my spiritual need.

“ Being anxious to know, whether the printed Tracts are really read, and turned to account, by our people, I told them, on occasion of the distribution, last winter, that I should be glad to hear what they thought of their contents, after perusing them. I had, in consequence, many visits from fathers of families, who came to express their thanks for the instruction hereby imparted to themselves and their households; adding, that they did not fail to converse with their children, on the subjects thus brought under their notice, and to encourage each other to love Jesus, and to walk according to his word.

“ The stock of English Scriptures at Hopedale being exhausted, and applications continuing to be made for copies by some of the Southlanders, I forwarded two Bibles and two New Testaments to that settlement. I have at present only two Bibles and four Testaments on hand. A Prayer-book was also given to a European who visited us, and thankfully accepted by him.

“ The portrait of your dear father, which we all value for its great likeness to our departed friend, adorns the walls of our reading-room, together with other portraits of Missionaries of our Church, and views of several of our settlements.

“ J. LUNDBERG.”

“ Since I last addressed you, I have ventured to deliver a discourse to our Esquimaux flock, in their own language. Though not a little anxious and fearful, as to the result of this first attempt, the Lord vouchsafed to me the help which I sought, and enabled me to speak with less hesitation and difficulty than I had anticipated. I am truly thankful to be now enabled to assist my dear fellow-servants in the ministry of the Gospel. The schools, to which a considerable portion of my time has been devoted, afforded me much pleasure last winter. My little pupils, to the number of seventy-three, were divided into two classes, and each class, again, into two divisions, to each of which my attention was in turn especially directed. In the morning, I kept school; in the afternoon, Br. Lundberg; and we had much cause for satisfaction at the progress in learning made by both children and youth. The school examination, which was held about the end of March, was highly interesting, and afforded great pleasure to all present. Having been lately appointed to the office of organist, I esteem it a real favour to be permitted to contribute, in this and other ways, to the enlivening of our liturgical services. Our little musical choir performs very respectably; and both instruments and voices are glad-

ly employed in praising Him, who alone is worthy. Most thankful should I be, could I obtain a piano-forte, no matter how small or old-fashioned, for our occasional house-performances, it being sometimes next to impossible, owing to the extreme cold, and other hindrances, to make use of the organ for the purpose of exercising our little choir. I am almost ashamed and afraid to ask for such a thing; but you will perhaps have no objection to let it just be known, that an old piano-forte would be very acceptable.

“AUG. RIBBACH.”

“With the majority of our people we have had more pleasure than pain during the past year. We can give them the testimony, that they were diligent in attendance on the means of grace, and their conduct generally was consistent with their Christian profession. They often declared, that they were glad and thankful to have teachers, to show them the way of life, and that it was their earnest desire, to continue to enjoy this privilege. These feelings and wishes they have expressed in forty-three letters, addressed by different individuals, to the Mission-Board. The letters in question contain many excellent sentiments, but I confess they are not quite to my mind. I could wish to trace in them more of that feeling of love and devotedness to our Saviour, which induces an earnest desire to think, to speak, and to act as He did, and to be formed altogether after His image. In all that relates to the close and faithful following of the Saviour, our dear people are still very deficient; so at least it often appears to us, to whatever cause the defect may be ascribed. We are sadly in want of really experienced national assistants, especially such as are not afraid to speak plainly and freely to their countrymen, and, when necessary, to admonish, warn, and reprove them. May the Lord soon send us such fellow-helpers in His work!

“C. G. ALBRECHT.”

“I would gladly send you a long letter, but severe indisposition, I am concerned to say, lames my hand and restrains my pen.—Shortly before Christmas of last year, my old complaint returned upon me, and for full ten weeks, I was entirely laid by, and incapable of duty. To be myself inactive, while my Brethren were performing my share of work, was more distressing to me than the bodily pain which I had to suffer. As Spring advanced, my health so far improved, that I could resume some of my ordinary labours, especially the cultivation of the garden; but, within the last two days, I have had so violent a return of my old symptoms, that I can scarcely hold a pen, and must leave most of my letters unanswered. When the Union returns from Hebron, I shall hope to be able to proceed to Hopedale, pursuant to my call. You will join me in prayer to the Lord, that the change may prove beneficial to my health.

“F. C. FRITSCHÉ.”

FROM HOPEDALE.

“ Our official letter alludes to the loss of not a few valued members of our congregation, by the epidemic which prevailed here in the early part of the present year. Among those who departed, was the youngest daughter of our late well known assistant, Amos. She was only twenty-three years of age, and has left an infant son to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother, whose walk and conversation were such as became the Gospel of Christ. Often did she call to mind with thankfulness, the faithful admonitions of her worthy father, assuring us, that she should never forget them.— Our aged Brother Nicodemus was likewise called home, after a short illness. On Easter-morning, he was struck with apoplexy, while at church, and survived but a few days. He was an affectionate husband and father, and provided faithfully for his wife and children, who were greatly afflicted at his loss. He was baptized at Okkak, as an adult, and soon after appointed chapel servant and assistant,—the duties of which office he discharged with exemplary faithfulness, both there, and since his removal to this place, in 1814. His walk was that of a consistent follower of Christ. He often declared, ‘ Jesus is my all : wherever I am, and whatever I am doing, my sighs and prayers ascend to Him ; and He gives me peace and comfort.’ O that we had many Esquimaux Brethren who were like him !

“ In December, a pleasing circumstance occurred : it showed the reverence of our Esquimaux for the Lord’s Day. Owing to the state of the weather during the preceding month, but few seals had been taken ; and Saturday, the 2nd of December, was the first day, on which the state of the ice permitted our people to go out on the seal-hunt. Considering the great uncertainty which ever attends this occupation, the inducement to pursue it on the following day, in the hope of securing a better provision for their families, was anything but slight. We were, therefore, not a little pleased to learn, that a meeting of fathers of families had been convened on the Saturday evening, and that it had been resolved, that they would none of them go out on the ensuing Day of the Lord, (Advent Sunday,) but would spend it in a manner becoming the disciples of Christ, who were invited thankfully to commemorate His coming into the world to save sinners. They expressed their belief, that their Heavenly Father was able to grant them, on Monday, a sufficiency for the supply of their wants. The meeting they closed with the singing of some verses, during which they felt the presence and peace of their Lord and Saviour. Their confidence in God was not put to shame. On Monday, the weather proved so favourable, that they captured no fewer than 100 seals ; but in the course of the following night, the frost became so intense, as to close all the bays and inlets, and to preclude any further attempts to take seals.

“ C. BARSOE.”

“ During the past year, much of my time has been given to the dear children of the congregation at Hopedale, the scene of my pleasant labours for the last eleven years. I can truly say, that my intercourse with them has been alike pleasant and profitable to me; since, notwithstanding all their faults and short-comings, I have had many opportunities of tracing their progress in that knowledge, which is above every other. The school was attended by seventy children, of both sexes; I trust, with benefit to the majority. Four monitors, two boys and two girls, gave useful assistance, especially in the instruction of the little ones. The examination proved very satisfactory to all present. At the close of it, the anthem, ‘Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings’ &c., was sung in a very pleasant manner by the youngest children, with the accompaniment of musical instruments.

“ The visits paid us by the Indians from the South were extremely interesting to us. How did I regret my inability to converse with them! for they understood neither the Esquimaux nor the English language. One old man, who read to us out of an Indian prayer-book, had evidently been instructed by a Roman Catholic missionary; for, as a token of his being a Christian, he made the sign of the cross upon his forehead and his breast. They are indeed a miserably poor and degraded people, and seem not much more enlightened than the reindeer that they are continually hunting.

“ I write this letter on my way to Hebron, having been called to the service of that congregation, as successor to our dear Br. Morhardt.

“ Z. GLITSCH.”

FROM OKKAK.

“ When I look back upon the events of my past life, I am filled with thankful amazement at the goodness and the grace which I have experienced at the hand of my Lord. Truly He has been my protector and deliverer, in more than seven dangers, and has preserved me unto my fifty-third year, granting me the needful health and strength for the performance of my allotted work. My only ailment, a weakness of the chest, which I feel every returning Spring, was, in all probability, produced by the hardships and fatigues which I endured during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. How wonderful does it now appear to me, that my life should have been spared, in the various fierce encounters in which I was engaged, when the messengers of death flew past me, on the right hand and on the left, and my companions in arms fell in numbers at my side. For many years after the accomplishment of this warfare, I continued in a state of gross spiritual darkness, till at length it pleased God to command His light to shine into my heart, and to give me the light of the knowledge of His glory, in the face of Jesus Christ. I have now, for twenty years past, had the favour to serve the Lord as a Missionary, upon this bleak and rocky

coast, and I cannot be sufficiently thankful for all the grace, patience, and forbearance which He has shown towards me, during this long period. The impression made upon my mind by the sight of the first Esquimaux convert, I have never lost. He appeared to me a living witness to the truth of those declarations of Scripture, that 'God will have all men to be saved;' and that 'our Lord Jesus Christ gave himself a ransom for all.' In the course of the past year, several members of our congregation have departed, in simple yet firm reliance on the atonement of Christ their Saviour. I would particularly mention Noah, a young man in the prime of life, (for he was not five-and-twenty years old,) and distinguished for his correctness of conduct, and his skill and diligence as a provider for his family. The cheerful resignation, wherewith this youthful believer received the last summons, and the feelings of hope and joy to which he gave utterance, were a real edification to all who visited him.

"G. HERTZBERG."

"The school, of which I had the charge last winter, afforded me real pleasure. The children learnt their lessons well; and, when catechised on Scriptural subjects, gave, in many instances, very correct and pertinent answers. In the upper classes, there are at least forty who read very fluently, and write a legible hand. The readiness and confidence with which our dear pupils both ask and answer questions, is often very encouraging to us. May they but all receive, retain, and turn to good account, the lessons of the Saviour's love, which it is our privilege to impart to them.

"G. F. KNAUSS."

"In the views which you have expressed on the subject of the Brethren's Church, and its relation to other divisions of the fold of Christ, I heartily coincide.

"On occasion of my visit to Europe, four years ago, I had opportunities, such as I never enjoyed before, of becoming personally acquainted with many dear and estimable servants of Christ in other churches, my intercourse with whom was both instructive and profitable to me. Yet, willing as I was to acknowledge the superior graces and gifts bestowed upon many of their number, and the exemplary faithfulness wherewith they performed their allotted work, I found no reason to regret, that the Lord had called me to be a member and a servant of the Unity of the Brethren. May I but be more faithful in the exercise of the ministry, which is committed to me within her borders!

The year past has been one of much anxiety and distress to myself and my fellow-servants. Owing to the failure of the seal-hunt, poverty and want were the order of the day among the Esquimaux. A stock of from 35,000 to 40,000 dried cod-fish, in our store, barely sufficed to ward off actual famine; and this, although many of our people, who are diligent fishers, had provided a good supply for the use of their own families. In our conduct towards the Es-

quimaux, during such seasons of scarcity, it is very needful for us to combine prudence with humanity, lest the consequences of our benevolence towards them, should prove more hurtful to them, than the relief which we administer is, at the time, beneficial.

“AUG. FREITAG.”

“I dare say you do not expect to receive another letter from me,* perhaps you think, that I am already in the dwellings of the blest. But it is not so, dear brother; I am yet alive. It is true, I have been near the gates of death, and never thought that I should recover. I have been very sick and in great distress. I waited patiently for the Lord, and He inclined unto me, and heard my cry. Yes! He has heard me; and said unto me, ‘Thou shalt live again;’ therefore must I exclaim from my heart, ‘Bless the Lord, O my soul! and all that is within me, bless His holy Name!’ You well remember what a situation I was in, when the Harmony left us last year. It was my wish to return to England or Germany, and seek medical aid, but that was not the will of my Lord and Saviour. He alone would be my helper and comforter in my distress, that I might learn from experience, that He is indeed the Friend of the sick and afflicted.

“I remained long in my helpless situation, unable to do anything, and had to be nursed like a little child. The long sleepless nights, the days without rest, the pains and sufferings, the stiffness of my hands, my slowly passing time, I can assure you, caused this period to be one of great anxiety. I cried to the Lord in my misery, and He was not far off; He did not forget me. About the end of October, I began to recover a little, to the astonishment of every one. I was able to leave my bed in the day-time, but my weak hands permitted me to do very little. I was greatly afraid of the approaching winter, thinking that my sufferings might return; and a few days before Christmas, I had a relapse, which caused me to take to my bed again for some weeks; but after this, my sufferings ended. My merciful Saviour said, ‘It is enough.’ From that time I recovered every day a little; I could employ myself; I got more strength in my limbs, my hands also lost their stiffness. After Easter, I was able to attend to various duties, and now while writing these lines, I feel pretty well. I can do my work as formerly, indeed I feel in better health than before my illness. When I now consider all that I have experienced during my illness, what shall I say? I am not able to find words to express my gratitude to my dear Saviour, who with such loving-kindness delivered *me* from the grave; while many a faithful and active labourer in the vineyard of the Lord departed last year in our various stations, I who am such a feeble and unworthy servant, am still living. I can only exclaim, in the language of one of our hymns,

* This letter, having been written in English, is given in its original dress of affecting simplicity, with merely a few verbal corrections.—ED. OF PERIODICAL ACCOUNTS.

Weak as I am and feeble,
As far as I am able,
I'll yield Thee service willingly.

As for the rest, I am happy at my post, and I look upon it as the place where I shall spend my days. May our gracious Lord help me! may he henceforward guide the helm, and conduct the vessel of my life to the destined haven, at his own appointed time!

“FRED. MARTIN.”

FROM HEBRON.

“LAST winter our dear Br. Morhardt and myself had charge of the school. The elder children, thirty-one in number, fell to my share, and, with the exception of five, who were lazy and troublesome, gave me much pleasure. Long before the hour of commencing school, the children used to stand before the doors, waiting to hear the bell ring. One morning, I thought it better to keep no school, in consequence of the dreadful storm of wind and snow which was raging. I determined, therefore, that if no children came, as usual, before the time, I would not ring the bell. The children's zeal, however, proved greater than my own; for, before the appointed hour, sure enough, there stood a number of them calling aloud for admission, which was of course not denied them. It was my custom, to open and to close the school with a short prayer; and I have reason to believe, that the Lord heard our united supplications, for I perceived many pleasing traces of the work of the Spirit of God upon their hearts. Once I conversed with them, on the subject of the natural depravity and corruption of the human heart, and took occasion to ask a girl, who was not yet baptized, whether she also had an evil heart: she answered, ‘I often feel that my heart is very depraved.’ Q. Do you wish that it should remain so? A. No; I desire that it may be cleansed and made better. Q. And how is that to be effected? A. I must give myself to Jesus, and pray to Him to have mercy upon me. Q. And how do you pray to Him? A. I say to Him, ‘I know that I'm poor, and sinful all o'er; in me there's no good. Ah! cleanse me, dear Saviour, in Thy precious blood.’ This she assured me was her constant prayer to the Lord.

“In March, I paid a visit to Saeglek, of which you will find a detailed account in our diary. From the Northlanders, we had fewer visits this year than the last; but those who did come behaved themselves, on the whole, with great propriety. In the presence of our assistant Rénatus, I held them a special meeting, and was thankful to observe the eager attention, with which the majority of them listened to what I told them of the way of salvation. Atataksoak, of Ablorialie, behaved much better than on a former occasion: it was interesting to me to hear this rude heathen declare, that whenever he was in distress, he prayed earnestly to Jesus for help.

“I have made particular inquiries as to the number of inhabitants between this place and Ablorialik, and find it to be short of 200. This is remarkable, since five-and-twenty years ago there were at Saeglek alone above 200 Esquimaux, and 300 at Nachvak, making in all about 800 to the southward of Ablorialik. Of this number, certainly not one-third have removed to this settlement or to Okkak. The converted Esquimaux think, that their heathen countrymen must decrease, because they will not believe in Jesus.”

“F. ERDMAN.”

IV. WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS FROM BR. PFEIFFER.

“New Fulneck, December 5th, 1844.”

“DEAR BROTHER,—Br. Prince has lately returned from New-Eden, where he conversed with all the married people, and held their memorial-day. We have likewise spoken with all our people, and, on the whole, notwithstanding the various and often painful occurrences in our congregations, we have still cause to praise the Lord for his goodness and mercy, in owning and blessing our weak endeavours. The memorial-day of the married people, held in our various congregations, has proved a blessing to many souls.

“At our late conference, Br. and Sr. Kiergaard were appointed to New-Eden: Br. and Sr. Friebele to Beaufort; and Br. and Sr. Plessing, when they arrive, will be stationed at Fairfield.

“We are waiting to know, whether we may form our outpost of Springfield into a separate congregation. It is a large field of Missionary labour; many are in that district, who, on account of ill-health and the great distance, can very rarely attend Divine worship.

“On the 21st of November, Br. and Sr. Friebele left New Carmel for Beaufort, their future place of abode, and were introduced to that congregation by Br. and Sr. Kiergaard. On the 17th Br. Kiergaard preached his farewell sermon, and on the following day set out with his wife for New-Eden. Having been so long deprived of a *resident* minister, the congregation there received them with great joy, and evinced their gratitude by bringing them some of the produce of their gardens, poultry, &c. In the evening our Quaker friends, Tregellis and Jessop arrived, with Br. Prince, from a visit at Accompong, (Maroon-town,) and, on the following morning, November 22nd, friend Tregellis delivered a very edifying address to a large auditory. Shortly after, these friends, with Br. and Sr. Prince, left us for Fairfield, and Br. Kiergaard and myself went to the Look-out, to see the spot where a cottage is intended to be built. Water being scarce at this place, I called upon the congregation, at my last visit, to give a day or two to the digging

of a pond. I selected a spot for that purpose, marked it out for them, and in the course of the week they set to work upon it. The cottage is to be forty feet in length and thirteen feet in width, to contain two bed-rooms, one at each end, with the hall in the centre; in front of which, there will be a small piazza, the length of the hall. Half the basement story, as far as the height will allow, is to be used as a small store, or pantry; and a small kitchen, an absolutely necessary appendage to the cottage, will be built close to it. The whole expense, we hope, will not exceed the sum we have in hand, at least we promise to do our best that it shall not. The timbers we received gratis from a kind friend, who also made us a present of three acres of the land. For the remainder we pay 2*l.* 8*s.* per acre. The whole is six acres, bordering on one side on a road, and the other three sides on the line wall of the neighbouring properties. The spot is a delightful one, commanding a very extensive and magnificent view over the lowlands of St. Elizabeth's, down to the harbour of Black River and the Santa Cruz mountains, with the more distant range of the Westmoreland mountains. Particularly pleasing is the bird's-eye view you have of the cane fields on the Bogue estate, and at New-Eden you may even observe what is doing in the ground. I am happy to say that Br. and Sr. Kiergaard appear quite delighted with the place, and we pray to the Lord, our merciful preserver, that their lives may long be spared to serve Him in His cause.

“Br. and Sr. Kieldson, who were ailing for some time, have, under God's blessing, quite recovered, and it is the more gratifying to them to prosecute the Lord's work with renewed faithfulness and zeal. Our dear Br. and Sr. Robbins, at New Carmel, are also well, and expect every day Br. and Sr. Holland, who were to sail from Philadelphia on November 5th, to assist them in the arduous duties of that place.

“Your old tutor, Br. Steinhauer, and his wife and child, are well and happy at Bethany; and what will be still more pleasing to you to hear, he is willing to do anything, if only he and his dear wife may close their earthly pilgrimage amongst the Brethren.

“Our Training-School is now in a fair way of improvement. Br. Amadeus Reinke is active and cheerful in his work, and the scholars, on the whole, are diligent in learning, and make satisfactory progress. A fortnight ago, Br. North received a letter from a former pupil, who is gone to Fairfield; and it was very gratifying to perceive not only the progress he had made, but especially the devotional spirit which breathed through the lines.

“As to the number of pupils, if we would bring the plan of obtaining efficient teachers for our schools to bear, by means of the Institution, we think twelve scholars will not be too many. What is your opinion? As soon as I have opportunity, I will endeavour to obtain a sketch of the plan of teaching pursued in this institution.

“I do believe, if Christian friends were aware of the disadvantages under which we labour,—that the main cause of most of our

schools being in a languishing state is the want of efficient teachers,—they would still consider themselves as called upon cheerfully to contribute their mite to the support of so important and highly needful an undertaking. You mention in your last letter some Brethren and friends who were disposed to come forward in support of this desirable object. It cheered our spirits, and we trust that the example of a few embarking with us in the cause, will incline the hearts of many more to follow them.

“Messrs. Tregellis and Jessop, who have visited most of our stations, inspected our school also, and expressed themselves highly pleased, stating that it was the first negro school they had seen where so many Testament readers could be produced, the most of them reading quite fluently. The whole number of readers amounts to forty-five. Our Br. North has hitherto enjoyed good health, and prosecutes his labours with delight, both among the young people in the schools, and also as my assistant in the Missionary work, as far as his time will permit. Our Sunday-school is numerously attended; we meet every Lord’s Day at nine o’clock in the church, where we open the school with singing and prayer.—The children then repeat the hymn which was given them the previous Sunday.—Then I, or Br. North, playing the tune of the hymn on the organ, exercise the children in singing it for half an hour, and then they walk two and two over to the school-room. By steady perseverance, our Sunday-school has risen to a considerable number, and our psalmody has been greatly improved; and it is delightful to hear our tunes, so well adapted for public worship, sung correctly, and without attempts at embellishments, which grate so sadly upon a musical ear.

“At last, after repeated efforts to collect them, I am enabled to send you the returns of our schools. Some of them, you will perceive, are very low. The main reason of this I have stated already in a former part of my letter. On the whole, however, I may safely assert that things are beginning to improve. Our hope is stayed on the Lord; He will not leave His work unfinished, though He sees good at times to try our faith.”

“*December 21st.*”

“By this day’s post I have the pleasure to announce to you the safe arrival of Br. and Sr. Plessing, who reached Alligator-pond the 8th inst. Br. Lichtenthaler went down to meet them, and was joined by Br. Feurig, who was anxious to see his friend and countryman. On Tuesday morning, they proceeded up the hills, and about 12 o’clock we had the pleasure to welcome them at Fairfield. All the Brethren and Sisters had assembled, except Br. and Sr. Elliott, (who could not attend on account of the distance,) for conference. Our joy on receiving these esteemed fellow-labourers was, however, somewhat damped by the unexpected illness of Br. and Sr. Kiergaard, of which the former will himself give you the particulars. We are truly thankful for their recovery.”

“In my next I hope to be able to send you the promised plan of our Normal School. Br. A. Reinke is now writing it out. I am sorry to say the latter has taken a serious cold, which has affected his throat, and he is strongly recommended to desist from public speaking.

“As to our appointment to Fairfield, we cannot but fear and tremble at it; nevertheless, we wish to go where the Lord sends us, and to be used where He sees fit to use us. He knows our weakness and insufficiency; yet we will entreat Him to enable us to believe in His precious promises—that His grace shall be sufficient for us, and His strength shall be made perfect in our weakness. Br. and Sr. Lichtenthäler are appointed to take charge of New-Fulneck congregation.

“The school at Fairfield, under the care of Br. E. Reinke, numbers now above 100 scholars. The coffee crop has rendered the attendance of the children rather irregular of late, as many of them are taken by their parents to assist in picking coffee. However, a little patience and perseverance will, I trust, remedy the evil in some measure. On the whole, our Mission work is proceeding in blessing; yet there is sufficient cause to mourn over the lukewarm state of many, of whom we could say, ‘They did run well:’ and now we might ask, ‘Who did hinder you?’ Pray for us, and for the charge committed to us.”

LETTER FROM BR. G. FEURIG.

“Nazareth, July, 1844.

“DEAR BROTHER,—Of our removal from Fairfield to Nazareth you will have heard. It was not just in accordance with our wishes; for I deeply felt my great insufficiency to minister to a congregation. Meanwhile we are enabled thankfully to declare, that Jesus of Nazareth is also known as a Saviour at that Nazareth where we are called to labour, and where the banner of His cross has been erected.

“With what feelings we left Fairfield and its kind and dear inhabitants, I cannot describe. *There* we always found friends willing to give us good advice, and they never grew weary of doing so. Here, in our solitude, we have to recline on Jesus alone, and He is indeed a Friend in need; of this we have striking proofs.—With unwearied faithfulness, He supplies the wants of His servant and handmaid—remembers their poverty and regards their supplications.

“My short sojourn at this place does not permit me to say much concerning the spiritual state of this congregation, nor is the little I can say of a very gratifying nature. Within a very short time after our arrival, I had occasion to exclude fourteen members, mostly on account of fornication and adultery, the besetting sins of this people. Moreover, frequent quarrels and fightings take place

among them, which plainly shows how much has still to be done, before they are fit to become habitations of God through the Spirit. But I confidently hope, that the time will come, when these dry bones also shall be quickened. Therefore, I will never be weary of calling upon them in their houses, as in the church, 'Be ye reconciled to God,' through faith in Christ Jesus.

"The school at this place is at present in a very poor condition; scarcely any of the parents send their children, having always some excuse ready for their negligence. They ought, indeed, to understand and value the privilege offered to their children; but having themselves grown up in ignorance, they think the same may do for their offspring. You would, indeed, particularly oblige me, if you would send me some tracts, as I find none here.

"Please to accept my kindest thanks for the communication of my dear Sr. Heinrich's departure. I need not say how deeply it wounded my heart; she was indeed an humble follower of the Lord; she was also the instrument of my awakening, and I considered her my spiritual mother. She is now with the Saviour; and if self-love does not rule in my heart, I shall be satisfied, nay more, even glad and thankful, in contemplating her happy lot.

"Br. North, who is quite well, was at New-Eden last Sunday, and announced Br. Kiergaard's appointment. The congregation did not know how to express their joy, that they should once more have a minister residing among them."

LETTER FROM BR. W. A. PRINCE.

"Fairfield, Dec. 5th, 1844.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I must not omit to mention the visit of two ministers of the Society of Friends to most of our stations in this island; Edwin O. Tregellis of Falmouth, and James Jessop of Halsted, in England. Some of our poor Brethren and Sisters were recipients of their bounty, and several blind persons at New-Eden, who really were destitute, were clothed through their liberality. At Lititz, our friends spent a short time; meeting the children on Sunday morning, and being much pleased to hear them recite portions of Scripture, &c. At Fairfield, the 'Female Refuge' claimed much of their attention and Christian sympathy. After examining the children, and inspecting their work, a little orphan girl presented them with a sampler just finished by herself, to take home to England. They expressed their pleasure at the cleanliness, and comfortable appearance of the dormitory, and visited the children again, while engaged at their afternoon repast. Our friends presented each child with a book, after which, they brought out the books they had received from Br. Miller of the Mico charity; it was evident that they had been duly read, though well taken care of. Inquiry was then made, if materials for clothing would be an acceptable present, to which the matron replied, that the children

could make up their own clothes if the materials were presented. A gift was made by our visitors to the Institution, and they took leave, apparently gratified by all they had seen. The Normal School under the care of Br. Amadeus Reinke was next visited.—The twelve scholars were severally examined in arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and particularly the maps of Europe, &c. After mentioning to the teacher that he might close the examination, Mr. Tregellis said, that not even in England had he derived greater satisfaction from any school, than that he had just received; and what pleased him as much as anything he had observed, was the large piece of ground allotted for the cultivation of yams, cocoas, sweet potatoes, bananas, beans, peas, &c.; and though last, not the least pleasing, was that on Saturday afternoon, passing over the same patch of ground, the pupils were all working for themselves, the produce to be applied either for their own use, or sold to buy some article beyond what the institution furnished. Our visitors then presented useful and interesting books to each pupil and to the teacher, with £2 to the Institution, and £1 to the day-school."

LETTER FROM BR. J. ELLIOTT.

Irwin-Hill, Dec. 19th, 1844.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—My health, I am happy to say, has been such as not to interfere with any of my duties, since the day I entered upon this station. I have reason to hope, that there is a little more spiritual life in the congregation than at first appeared. Either this is the case, or I am better able to discover it, as I get better acquainted with some of the old people, to whom I should consider myself guilty of great injustice did I not look upon them as true children of God. I am cherishing better hopes of some of the young people also, but they too frequently and too forcibly remind me of my own youth and folly. There has been no outbreak of the Myal fooleries in this neighbourhood, since I last wrote to you, but there is a large amount of superstition. If two negroes are at variance, (a circumstance of no rare occurrence,) and one of them becomes sick, not of common fever, but some lingering illness, he is very apt to attribute it to his enemy, who has either himself bewitched him, or got some body else to do it. Such a creature, weakened in body and mind, if he be not so well instructed as to know, that God is the Sovereign of health and sickness, as He is of life and death, will be ready enough to listen to the Myal impostor, who pretends to counteract the supposed evil influences from which he is suffering. In this way, I am persuaded there is an undercurrent of wickedness still flowing, less noisy and disgusting than the midnight revels, yet perhaps not less dangerous.

"The verandah is almost completed; it is a very substantial piece of work, and will cost about £100. The Irwin-hill dwell-

ling house was a single building, above 75 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, fronting the west, so that the sun beat on the back of it, all the morning, till he got into the zenith, and, descending, beat on the front till he went down. The verandah runs all along the east side, 57 feet 8 inches in length, and 8 feet in breadth. It is so constructed, as to have a little speaking-room, 12 feet by 8, at each end; so that the open space will be 33 feet from room to room. This verandah rests on seven pillars, five of them of stone, and two of hard timber. A flight of stone steps is built in the centre, where there is to be a door, or something to answer the same purpose. Already our thermometer shows a depression of 10° , five of which I attribute to the verandah, and five to the change of season. It ranges about 79° at present. Doctor Spence called on us a few days since, and expressed himself much pleased with the enlargement of our house, said that it was greatly needed, and would prove better for us than a medicine chest. I hope it *will* prove so; but really, although ourselves have hitherto escaped, we have not been a single week without the sickness of one or other of our domestics, and sometimes of all at once. Even death has visited the station, since our arrival here. In the latter end of July, two young men, on their way to Montego Bay, called here to see their niece, a servant of ours. They stopped for a night; the next morning, one of them, called William, was unable to proceed to the Bay with his brother, and on the following morning, he was a corpse.

“Speaking of death, I had a very interesting meeting and conversation with a white young man, an overseer, a few months previous to his death, which neither of us anticipated at that time.—The particulars I should have great pleasure in giving you, (as I noted them in my pocket-book immediately after,) did space permit; but I believe they would alone require a foolscap sheet.

“Our school here keeps up, as well as any in the neighbourhood but there is a falling off in all, as regards numbers, and almost a total falling off in school fees; so much so, indeed, that in some schools they have abandoned all attempts to collect any. What you say concerning the necessity of raising the tone of our schools is very true. We are far behind the times, in this respect; and I have represented it to our conference on several occasions, and requested an efficient teacher for this school. I am persuaded, we could have a very large school, if we had such a teacher; at the same time, I must say, that the person who conducts our school at present is rather superior to most of her class. I am glad to find, that most of the Tryall children attend the Rev. Mr. Waddell’s school, which is only about a mile distant. I examine the children every time I go to Tryall to hold service, which is once a month.

“There has been a census of the island taken this year, which would be interesting, if its accuracy could be depended upon. According to it, the proportion of whites to coloured persons, is about one to four, and the proportion of coloured to blacks, is about the same. The proportion of Africans to natives, is about one to ten. There are 47,221 children from five to ten years of age, and 649

teachers ; so that if all these children attended schools, there would be about 72 for each teacher. The whole population is stated to be 377,433 ; and the number of ministers of religion 167, which would be about 2,260 men, women and children for each minister.

S T. K I T T S .

LETTER FROM BR. P. RICKSECKER.

“ Basseterre, July 20th, 1844.

“ DEAR BROTHER,—A severe attack of illness kept me confined for a month, first to my bed, and afterwards to the house ; hence I am much behind-hand with my work, which is a disappointment to me. Thank God, I am improving in strength, as much as can reasonably be expected. Last evening, I ventured out to a public meeting of the St. Kitts Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the Wesleyan Chapel. It was an interesting meeting, although, I am sorry to say, but few of the clergy attended. On the evening of June 24th, we had a baptism of four adults in our church, two men and two women. Oh ! that they may be faithful to the covenant which they made with the Lord, on that solemn occasion.

“ Sr. Ricksecker has had much to suffer of late from rheumatic pains in her head, but is somewhat better just now.”

“ November 8th.

“ In the month of May, we had an agreeable visit from two members of the Society of Friends, E. O. Tregellis and T. Jessop. They held a meeting at Bethesda, and one here, which was well attended by all classes of people. They also examined our schools, and expressed their general satisfaction with the progress of the children, among whom they distributed some little rewards. Our people were much pleased with their addresses, which were plain and evangelical, so that many of our members said, ‘ Them we understand ; they speak like our ministers.’ In July, we had another visiter, who boarded with us, being an old acquaintance, Mr. M’Murray, the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society ; he being as familiar with our Mission in Jamaica, as if he were one of our own body. It was especially agreeable to myself and Sr. Renkewitz, to hear of the progress making in that part of the Lord’s vineyard, to which we still think we belong. We found among our people a great want of Bibles, and my nephew is expecting a supply, having established a depot for this island.

“ In August, I undertook a trip to Nevis, with my family. The passage of eleven miles, in a small but convenient boat, the fine scenery, and a few days repose, proved very beneficial to the health and spirits of my dear wife and myself.

“ On the 4th of October, was the burial of our helper Sister, Ann

Christiana, of Taylor's estate, who departed very happily in the Lord, exhorting her relatives to forsake the world entirely, and live only to Christ. She added, 'Weep not for me; I go to my Saviour, who suffered and died for me, a poor sinner, and I shall be happy with Him forever.' Her private character was that of an humble follower of Christ, and, as a helper, she was very useful and active. Her health had failed for some time.

"On the 6th of October, we had the favour to confirm thirty-four persons for the holy communion; and the following Sunday, they partook for the first time of the Supper of our Lord. It was the most numerously attended communion I ever saw in my life. It was a lovely and interesting sight, to behold nearly 700 of our sable Brethren and Sisters, dressed in white, filling the lower area of our church. Oh! that they may likewise have appeared lovely and acceptable in the sight of our Saviour, that He, the good Shepherd may own them as His sheep, who hear His voice and follow Him! Last Sunday, being our Prayer-day, twenty-four persons were received as members of our Church, and eighteen new people were added to the class of candidates. The day before being a very rainy day, and Sunday morning still continuing cloudy, we expected but few hearers; but the weather clearing up, the church was pretty well filled. We had, however, also to exclude and to suspend a number from their classes, for misconduct and sins of various kinds, a proof of our warfare and constant fightings against the king of darkness, who has still too many vassals among us. Oh! that a baptism of the Spirit might renew this congregation!

"On the 21st of September, Br. and Sr. Humberstone were rejoiced by the birth of a daughter, who was baptized on the 5th instant, and called Maria. Br. Klose officiated, as I was prevented going to Bethel by the consequence of a fall, which threatens to keep me at home for some time, though the bruises are healing and the pain decreasing. In August, the weather with us was rather dry, and extremely hot and sultry. The thermometer for some time daily rose to 90° Fahrenheit, and we frequently moved about in the house, seeking a cooler place to write in, but all in vain. On Sunday, October 20th, we felt a smart shock of an earthquake. We are thankful to add, that it passed off, without any material injury being done.

"January 28th, 1845.

"You will perceive, by the enclosed letter, that we are desirous to build a dwelling-house adjoining the chapel-school, on Estridge's estate. We all consider it a necessary step, to keep together the people at present under our care in that neighbourhood; and many of our best members would be disappointed, if their offers of assistance could not be accepted. In general, most of the men subscribed five dollars, or 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, sterling, and the women two dollars, or 8*s.* 4*d.*, to the building of a house for a Missionary family. I know one who subscribed sixteen dollars, another ten, and others eight dollars. A considerable part of the subscription is paid already, and Br. Klose says, sufficient is subscribed to complete

the building. What makes these people so willing to give their money, that one of our Brethren may live among them? Is not the Lord's hand in it?

"I wrote last week to the present manager of the Mico Institution, at St. John's, Antigua, as we wish to place two lads in the same institution; but then comes the question, by what means are the expenses to be defrayed? as it will be too much for our school to bear them. We have taken a third, since the year commenced, who is a promising youth: at present he is employed in the school as a monitor. The Christmas season reminded us too much of the old times of slavery; too many spent those sacred days in their former worldly way, and had no inclination to come to church; and we fear the good seed we endeavour to sow in the minds of the young, is greatly lost by the evil example of the older people.—However, we have had a very satisfactory examination with our day-scholars, and some of them seemed to be deeply affected. Could our dear friends at home have witnessed the ardour and good conduct of the children on the occasion, we incline to think their hearts would have been warmed, and their pockets emptied, in aid of the cause of negro education."

A N T I G U A .

LETTER FROM BR. BENNET HARVEY.

"St. John's, January 23rd, 1845.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Having attended a number of Missionary meetings throughout the islands, and made up a variety of accounts and annual statements, to say nothing of a succession of engagements, which occupied no small portion of my time each day, I am glad to be able to answer your favour of the 1st of November, and to thank you for all the interesting information therein afforded me.

"I fully subscribe to all your sentiments, in reference to the 'dead in Christ,' as I myself felt, in holding the evening service here, when I particularly dwelt on the beautiful propriety of Collect, Epistle, and Gospel of the Church of England service for the day. I hardly ever held a more solemn meeting. But Oh! it is mournful to come down again from the mount, and endure the hurry and bustle of this world of vanity.

"I did not fail to urge upon our conference the necessity, which your letter expresses, of our best exertions in the support of the Missions, and can assure you we desire to meet it fully. The income of our Missionary Society last year amounted to 814*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling."

LETTER FROM BR. G. W. WESTERBY.

"Lebanon, January 23rd, 1845.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Though not quite well, I am thankful to say,

that I am very much better, and able to get through my work with some degree of comfort. My dear wife has had intermittent fever every month, or every two months, during the past year, which has produced a great degree of debility; but through the Lord's blessing on change of air and other means, she is at present a great deal better.

"I quite agree in sentiment with our Mission-Board, when they say, in their survey, of the Missions for 1843, that 'the British West India Islands can no longer be regarded as heathen lands.' Not that the people are all righteous, (that could never yet be said of any islands or country;) but all the people have some knowledge of God, and of the way of salvation, and Christian duty; and nearly all make a profession of religion, though, alas! much of that profession is very inconsistent. Missionaries have for many years been prophesying over these valleys of dry bones; and, for the most part, 'bone has come to his bone, and the sinews and flesh' have appeared, and here and there, from time to time some have stood up, quickened by the breath of Heaven; but with regard to the multitude, we have still to cry out, 'Come, O breath! and breathe upon these slain, that they may live!' Our work in Antigua now resembles the work of the ministry in England, more than that of a Mission to the heathen. From this circumstance, we have comparatively little to communicate, that would be accounted interesting by Missionary associations at home.

"I believe I have before remarked, that the time of temporal prosperity which followed the earthquake, and which still continues, has been far from beneficial to the spiritual interests of our people. In the case of the children of Israel, we see, that when deliverance from bondage was followed by outward prosperity, 'Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked.' 'They forgot God.' Such, alas! has been too much the case with us in Antigua. May the Lord spare us from some still greater calamity! May His goodness lead us to repentance!

"The attendance at our day-schools, both Juvenile and Infant, continues very good; viz: from 140 to 160; (not 255, as in Periodical Accounts of June, 1844, which is I suppose a misprint.) If we could only get parents to work with us, by taking an interest in the improvement of their children, and insisting on their regular attendance, we should make more progress. Our endeavour is, first, to instruct them well in the Scriptures; and, secondly, in useful knowledge. I still go on instructing out of school-hours a few of the more promising children. Three or four persons out of this class have passed through the Mico Institution, and are useful as Day and Sunday-school teachers. One boy, that now attends it, is very clever in arithmetic, writing, &c., and can play very decently on the seraphine. I am beginning to teach him the rudiments of Latin, in the hope, that some day, he may be made useful in the Church. I am happy to see that our Sunday-school continues to be well attended. As most of the young people are able to read, we no longer teach reading there; but the time is spent in hearing

portions of Scripture read, questioning the pupils, and imparting general religious instruction.

“During the year 1844, this station has been particularly blessed in temporals. The subscriptions received from our people, have more than covered our expenses; the school paying for itself.

“We have received from some unknown friends a large parcel of rewards for our schools. Please to return our thanks for their kind presents, to those friends who have given their names; the children were exceedingly delighted with them.”

LETTER FROM BR. RUD. WULLSCHLAGEL.

. *St. John's, Dec. 11th, 1844.*

“DEAR BROTHER,—My letter of November 11th, giving you my first impressions of the important work, to the service of which I have been called, will be already in your hands, and I gladly avail myself of the present opportunity, of sending you a supplement to it, of which you may be able to make some little use.

“It was with much pleasure that I learnt from your letter to Br. Harvey, that a sum of £100 had been obtained from the Colonial Secretary of State, out of the Parliamentary grant of last session, towards the erection of a chapel-school at Green-bay. The proposed locality is a village, situated on a hill immediately to the south of the harbour of St. John's, which has grown into being within the last few years. As it is more than probable, that the land between Green-bay and St. John's will by degrees be sold and covered with buildings, the now detached hamlets may ere long become part of the town. Of the present population, the major portion are in fellowship with our Church; and it is therefore peculiarly desirable, that they should have a school-house near them, for the daily instruction of their children. We propose shortly to commence a subscription among these good people, towards the additional sum which will be required for the completion of the intended building.

“Our half-yearly Missionary love-feast was held the other day, and the addresses which were delivered on the occasion, including one which I ventured to utter, or rather to read, were listened to with much apparent interest and attention. The amount of the collections made at these meetings, between the months of May and November, exceeds £840 curr., or £374 sterling; and it is to be remarked, that the principal receipts ordinarily occur in the other half-year.

“I was rejoiced to hear of the favourable result of our Mission-statement for 1843. Is it not time for us to think once again of breaking up new ground, and entering upon spheres of usefulness in heathen lands, hitherto neglected? This island can no longer be looked upon as a heathen country; but how many regions and islands of the earth are there still, in which the Gospel of Christ is

either not at all or but partially known! Such an island is Trinidad; the majority of whose inhabitants enjoy no spiritual care, and whose shores are not unfrequently visited by the Indians from the South-American continent. But more on this subject another time."

B A R B A D O E S.

LETTER FROM BR. JOHN ELLIS.

"Sharon, January 7th, 1845.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I have again the pleasure to inform you that all the Mission families in this island are in good health. The past year has been marked by heavy rains: such a continuance of them I never before witnessed in this island; and, consequently, many of our poor and aged people have suffered severely from rheumatism, a complaint to which the negroes are very subject, probably owing to their exposure alternately to extremes of heat and moisture. Often have we regretted our inability to help, when a suffering Brother or Sister has said, 'I beg you for a bit of flannel, to keep off me rheumatis.'

"Our schools for boys and girls numbered, at their breaking up, about eighty-five. They were gladdened, at the time, by receiving each a little book, as a Christmas present; for which we have to thank a kind friend in England. We hope some of our dear children are savingly impressed, through the religious instruction they daily receive. One only in the course of the year has departed this life, viz: a boy about ten years of age, who had made good progress, and was an obedient child. On visiting him, I was thankful to find that the seed of the Word had taken root in his heart; he had found peace with God, and was almost constantly engaged in prayer. With his last breath, he begged his mother not to weep for him, as he should soon be perfectly happy in heaven.

"To some of our pupils, who have advanced in arithmetic as far as simple and compound interest, we should be glad to give a little geographical instruction, and a few maps would greatly aid us.—Do you think any friend to negro education would be willing to render us assistance in this way? We desire to give other ideas, than the confused ones which prevail among the people here. They call every country but their own 'the other side,' and their notions of what they denominate thus, are indeed very imperfect.

"We have had a lively and blessed celebration of Christmas, and have cause to believe, that our people spent that festive season, as became persons professing godliness. You would have been pleased to hear the joyful hymns of the children at their love-feast; Br. Röntgen accompanying them on the clarinet."

LETTER FROM BR. J. TITTERINGTON.

“Bridgetown, September 30th, 1844.

DEAR BROTHER,—I was both pleased and surprised to find, that the few particulars concerning the Jews, contained in my last letter, had proved interesting to you: they were added, in the absence of anything else connected with our work. I love the Jews; and seldom a week passes, without an interview and conversation with some of them. At first they were shy, and, being a stranger, they were naturally suspicious of me. When I tried to introduce spiritual things, one said, ‘We never enter into religious conversation with a Christian.’ They now lay aside all restraint, and converse freely about ‘Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did testify: Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of Joseph’—the Son of God. I spent an hour to-day with the warden of the synagogue, who is a pious and conscientious Jew. When speaking to him of the King of Israel, the tears started into his eyes, and I could not but conclude, ‘Thou art not far from the kingdom of God.’ From these remarks, and many others of a similar kind that might be added, I would not, however, have you to infer, that they are on the point of giving up Judaism; there is nothing further from their mind, nor would we take upon us the responsibility of persuading them to forsake the law of Moses; for we are of opinion, that they may be true believers in Christ, and yet at the same time zealous of the law. (Acts, xxi. 20.)

“Many thanks for the Report of the London City Mission and the other pamphlets explanatory of its object. They have been circulated among some pious gentlemen, who are interested in the spiritual welfare of their fellow-townspople. Much that is praiseworthy has been done and is doing, for the relief of the destitute and afflicted: a daily-meal society for feeding the hungry, and a splendid hospital for the reception of invalids, where they have the best medical aid, &c. A lunatic asylum is now building, and part of it is ready for the reception of patients. A lazaretto is also to be erected, as soon as possible, for the reception of lazars. All these institutions tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the various classes of sufferers, and mitigate the sufferings of hundreds; but a City Mission is much wanted, for the relief of the spiritually destitute, and we trust it will be in operation ere long.”

LETTER FROM BR. L. OERTER.

“Clifton-Hill, November 23rd, 1844.

“DEAR BROTHER,—Our attention has of late been specially drawn to our schools: they are the root from which congregations are ordinarily formed, and they give life and energy to the whole; being nurseries for training the young plants to become goodly trees, under the blessing of the Lord. This is certainly a subject not to be

overlooked, because the future prosperity of the church will greatly depend upon them; at least, so it appears to me. Now, *déar* brother, what is wanting here, is a proper school-house, and an efficient teacher, in order to influence the minds of the rising generation, and secure their attachment to this Mission. If nothing is done, in a few years, we shall have only the old people, while the young will have left us entirely. Holding these views, I am endeavouring to give all the instruction I can; but not having time to teach constantly, without injury to the Mission work, our school is still in a defective state. I am now going to request, that you will use your influence in behalf of this poor station, in procuring, if possible, a library for the young people, such as has been frequently granted by the Religious Tract Society. I am persuaded, it would have a good effect, in improving our Sunday-school, which, with all my efforts, is not at present in a satisfactory state.

“I have written to my friends in America on behalf of our schools, but we have received no answer as yet. Perhaps some friends in England would take pity on them, and give us their assistance. I fully believe, that many would, did they but know our wants. If we could procure a complete school-apparatus, such as they have in Tobago, it would be a great assistance to us. Without the proper materials, we cannot work: this we feel and experience daily. Please, therefore, to remember me, and assist me in the difficulty under which I at present labour.

“Concerning the congregation itself, I cannot say anything particularly pleasing; yet, with all the various trials we have to experience, with many, owing to their careless state of heart, which so clearly evinces itself by their actions, there are still a number among them, who truly love our Saviour; and I trust there may be more than we can know at present. May our Lord grant us the needful grace, to enable us to go on, and not to faint!”

T O B A G O .

LETTER FROM BR. J. L. RENKEWITZ.

“Montgomery, December 3rd, 1844.

“DEAR BROTHER,—Next April, it will be fifteen years, since we spent a few weeks very pleasantly in London, where we enjoyed much love and friendship from our dear Brethren and Sisters and friends. Afterwards, our gracious Lord permitted us, his unworthy servants, to see twelve full years pass away in Jamaica, which were rich in blessings both temporal and spiritual, though occasional sickness in our family, and trials of various kinds, were not altogether wanting. The last two years and a half, however, which we have spent in Tobago, have borne much harder upon us than any previous period. Not one of our family has remained untouched; and, in particular, it has pleased the Lord, to lay his

hand so heavily upon me, that I am often tempted to exclaim, 'Lord, why dost thou hide thyself so long from me?' But God forbid that I should murmur at my Lord's dealings with me, for He is love, and all He does is love, though we cannot understand now what He doeth. It is nearly six months since I was able to take my full share in the Mission work; indeed, I have been so afflicted, that I sometimes thought it impossible to bear my sufferings any longer. None of the means hitherto resorted to, including change of air, have produced any beneficial effect, and my strength seems to decline almost daily. It will be with the greatest reluctance that we leave our post, as it now appears that we shall be compelled to do, in order to seek, in a colder climate, the restoration to health, which has become almost hopeless in the tropics.

"As regards the work of the Lord in this small island, I must confess the prospect is most interesting. There is a great desire, especially among the young people, to learn to read, and to become acquainted with the way of salvation: and this rejoices our hearts."

"January 3rd, 1845.

"I am thankful to say to the praise of the Lord, that for the last three weeks, since the atmosphere became cooler, I have found much relief, so that I can eat light food, and have some rest at night, which has strengthened me already so much, that, during the late Christmas festival, I could hold a meeting, and assist a little in speaking with the people. In these days we had, first, a love-feast, with upwards of 300 children, and then one with nearly 200 married couples.

"We have again been rejoiced by presents, from dear friends in England, for our school children. It was, indeed, a great pleasure to us all, when, at the above-mentioned love-feast, most of the children were presented with such nice rewards. May the Lord richly bless our kind friends, whose names are unknown to us."

LETTER FROM BR. T. L. BADHAM.

"Montgomery, November 13th, 1844.

"DEAR BROTHER,—We have indeed had a sickly season; there have been more deaths in this congregation since January, than in any whole year before. Still, our gracious Saviour spared us, the poorest and weakest of His servants, and helps us so, that, although we have often to groan, being burdened, we can declare to His praise, that we have lacked nothing.

"I promised to give you some information respecting this congregation. The principal matter of interest I have to bring before you, is the discovery (so I may call it with truth) of the belief among the people, of the existence and practical activity of certain

evil spirits. The origin of this appears to have been the worship of the devil, though it also seems that if ghost stories from Europe had been engrafted on it. These superstitions, which I thought had at all events died away, and which Br. Renkewitz says never came under his notice, were first brought to my knowledge by the following circumstance. A coloured man on an estate near us had an only child, who was taken suddenly ill. For some days it lay in a miserable state, foaming at the mouth with convulsions. In this condition I saw the child. All at once, about the second or third day of the sickness, one of the helpers came up with a grievous complaint against the parents of the child, and one or two other persons. It appeared, that the night before, many persons, chiefly connected with our congregation, had assembled at the house where the sick child lay, and many opinions were broached as to the probable cause of the strange sickness. Among the rest, a woman, a stranger to the estate, but who had been for some time on the 'New People's list,' said it looked like 'hag.' Others assented to this, and many anecdotes were told about children the 'hags' had killed. At last, the strange woman professed her intention to go and 'make noise,' and accordingly went through the negro-houses, beating an iron pan and shouting, 'Whoever put hag on this child, must either let um go or kill um.' This outcry attracted the attention of the helper Sister before mentioned, who, however, was referred to the parents for an explanation. These offences induced the helper to complain to 'Massa.' The result was, a series of investigations and inquiries, which revealed several curious superstitions, and tend to throw some light on the former state of these poor people, in a religious point of view. The 'hag' so often spoken of, is believed to be a spirit, which comes at night with a pale blue light, and torments people when they sleep, beating, shaking, and pinching them; but its malignity is chiefly directed against children, whose blood it sucks, and whom it sometimes seeks to take away. The 'hag' is spoken of generally; but sometimes it is said of an individual, he or she is a hag, which induces the belief that some idea of European witchcraft has been grafted on some African superstition. The 'nightman' is sometimes spoke of, in the same way as the hag. Again, if one has to go alone in the dark, he is afraid of the 'Jumbies.' These appear to be fiends, and *the* Jumbie, the prince of darkness himself. It is now stated, on the authority of several intelligent men, members of our church, that, until within comparatively a short period, they used to worship and offer sacrifices to this Jumbie. One man, still quite young, said he remembered a hag; that they used to go to a certain large tree and kill a pig and some fowls, and do something with the blood and some ashes. Others said, they well remembered offering sacrifices to the Jumbie, which they now believed to be the same as the devil. Sunday was a great day for it; when they used to assemble on the high road, and dance and shout, and kill so many fowls, that they often had to suffer hunger. Another

stated, that they used to get rum and sugar from the white people for those feasts.

“Some time ago, I was led to remark, in conversation with Br. Renkewitz, that the brethren must have a training institution on a Moravian plan, though it might be premature to speak of it then. I was not a little pleased to find that something of the sort is really talked of. As far as I can judge, the present training is not sufficiently practical in its nature; and certainly it is not the proper way to train up children for the service of our Saviour in the Brethren’s Church. As to our congregation subscriptions, there has been an evident improvement last year, nearly £100 having been collected from our people; but school-payments came in very slowly, and only with a vast amount of urgent persuasion.”

LETTER FROM BR. J. G. MÜNTZER.

“*Moriah, July 25th, 1844.*”

“DEAR BROTHER,—We are pleased, that you are not without hope of obtaining some school-rewards for us; and we should be glad, if poor *Moriah* might be remembered by our dear and benevolent friends, though it *is* ‘a little one.’ Every thing is valuable to our young pupils; and indeed the elder ones are often jealous (such as the Sunday scholars) when they come behind the infant-scholars in these things. Little story-books are highly prized by our boys; and scissors, needles, and pins by the girls. These, and such like gifts, excite the most lively pleasure whenever distributed; and may some generous friend be induced to meet our wishes! for which they may expect to receive many thanks and many smiles from the dear little black faces. And now I wish to advert to another subject, though still of the nature of a petition. In all our old Mission Stations I have enjoyed the benefit of a good library, with which we were favoured through the liberality of the Religious Tract Society; and, while reading their valuable publications, I have received many a blessing for my own heart, and many readers of them can strictly say the same; but this being a new station, we are not so favoured as yet. I would therefore beg you, my dear brother, to plead our cause with this esteemed society, and I trust they will be inclined to grant our petition.”

V. MODERN JUDAISM.

Our readers, we doubt not, will peruse with interest the following address delivered before the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, at its Anniversary May 8th, 1845, by

the President, Rev. Dr. Milledoler. We take it from the Jewish Chronicle, the monthly organ of the Society.—[*Ed. Mis. Intel.*]

Presuming that a summary view of Modern Judaism will not be unacceptable on this occasion, I venture to present a brief outline of the tenets and views of that singular and interesting people who profess it.

Judaism derives its name from Judah, which on the separation of the tribes included that of Benjamin, and after the captivity of Babylon was indiscriminately applied to the whole house of Israel. They were also called Hebrews, from Heber, one of the progenitors of Abraham. The rise of this people must be dated from the call of God to the Father of the Faithful. It was not, however, till the giving of the law at Sinai, that the formal dispensation was committed to his posterity, which was thereafter to distinguish them from all other nations of the earth. Passing by their ancient history, which is recorded in the Old Testament, and in the writings of Josephus, I will only observe, that from the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, in the year 70, they have been without a common country, without temple, without prophet, or any common leader or protector, and that the terrible predictions concerning them in Deuteronomy xxviii., have for ages been literally and fearfully fulfilled. Hence the language of Bossuet—"What have ye done, O ungrateful men," exclaims he; "slaves in every country, and under every prince, still ye serve not strange gods. Why then has God who chose you forgotten you? Where are his ancient mercies? What crime, what atrocity more heinous than idolatry, has brought on you a punishment that even your repeated idolatries did not bring upon you? Ye are silent! Ye see not what makes your God so inexorable! Then recollect the words of your fathers—Let His blood be on us and on our children; we will have no other king than Cæsar. Be it so; the Messiah shall not be your king; continue slaves of Cæsar—slaves of the sovereigns of the earth—till the Church shall be filled with the Gentiles; then only shall Israel be saved."

Whilst we reverence the prophecies which predict these calamitous events, and silently adore in their fulfilment the inscrutable providence of God, yet it is but due to them to state, that they have suffered more at the hands of man, from insatiate rapacity and false zeal, than for any crimes by them committed against the welfare of society.

A Confession of Faith was drawn up by Maimonides, one of their most distinguished Rabbies in the eleventh century, in thirteen articles. The twelfth of these articles is expressed in the words following, viz: "I believe with a perfect faith that the Messiah is yet to come; and although he retard his coming, yet I will wait for him till he come."

The modern Israelite cannot consistently with his creed, explain that mother promise, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." Nor that prophecy of Jacob which predicts the de-

parture of the sceptre and lawgiver from Judah, and fixes the time of that departure. Nor the symbolical signification of the Paschal Lamb. Nor the transfer of guilt from a sinner to a victim substituted in his place, the shedding and sprinkling of its blood, and the burning of its flesh upon the altar. Nor that minute prediction of the rejection and suffering, death and resurrection of the Son of God, found in the 53d of Isaiah—nor that equally wonderful prediction in the 12th of Daniel. Nor that prophecy of Haggai, relating to the superior glory of the second temple. Nor can they, consistently with that creed, even account for their own singular, most bitter, and long protracted sufferings since the crucifixion of the Lord of Glory. Having lost the key of knowledge of their own scriptures, and denied the divinity of Christ, and his atonement, they cannot consistently explain the Scriptures which refer to them, nor answer the great question how a sinner condemned by the law, (if God be holy, just and true,) can possibly be justified at his dread tribunal. Pressed by the prophecies, especially of Isaiah, describing the humiliation and subsequent triumph of the Son of God, some suppose there will be two Messiahs. The one they look for is to be not a divine person in our nature, making satisfaction for sin, but a temporal prince, an illustrious warrior, who shall subdue his and their enemies, and reinstate them in their own beloved land. The time and place of his appearance they declare not. They believe that the lost ten tribes will then be recovered and re-annexed to those of Judah and Benjamin; Jerusalem rebuilt; Palestine blest with incomparable fertility; their ancient rites restored, with the spirit of prophecy, and all nations turned from their idols to the worship of the living God. A complete system of pure Judaism is found in the Old Testament, and especially in the Pentateuch. Moses, the acknowledged author of that work, is universally allowed to be the most ancient historian; and it is a remarkable fact, that almost two-thirds of the world believe him to have been divinely inspired. Besides the written, the Jews have also an oral law, communicated, say they, by God to Moses, by him to Aaron, Eleazer and Joshua, and by them to the LXX. Elders. That oral law handed down by tradition to the Christian era, was, at the close of the second or beginning of the third century, committed to writing by Rabbi Judah-Hakkodesh, or the Holy, President of the Sanhedrim at Tiberias; and is to this day, with exception of the sect of the Karaites, considered as of equal authority with the Holy Scriptures.

The book in which it is written is called Mishna, or repetition. Their Gemaras are expositions of the Mishna, and are so called as containing the whole traditionary doctrine of their law. Their Talmuds, which are two in number, are the Mishna connected with the Gemaras; and their Targums are translations of all the Hebrew parts of the Old Testament into Chaldee, made particularly for the benefit of the uneducated part of the nation after their captivity. They still have Liturgies containing the prescribed forms of their synagogue worship; strictly observe their Sabbaths; prohibit intermarriage with other nations; circumcise on the eighth

day, and redeem their first-born. Their males, at the age of thirteen, pass through a ceremony somewhat similar to confirmation—being then declared sons of the precept—and from that time wear phylacteries in prayer, and cover themselves with a veil in their synagogues.

The modern sects found amongst them are the Samaritan, who continue to inhabit their native land, are the only sect now offering sacrifice, and are rejected by other Jews; the Sadducees, holding their primitive tenets; Rabbinists, or Talmudists, inheriting the ancient spirit of the Pharisees; and the Karaites, who reject all tradition that is unsustained by scripture.

On account of their scattered situation, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain an accurate knowledge of their number. Independent of the ten tribes, they are believed to exceed 7,000,000 of souls, and this remnant has been preserved in a fire of persecution and suffering, sufficient, reason would say, to have destroyed them root and branch.

This fact alone furnishes a most powerful argument in favour of our holy religion, even in the view of its boldest adversaries. Lord Chesterfield, in a serious discourse on the evidences of Christianity, observed, that “there was one which he thought to be invincible, and not to be got over by the wit of man, viz: the present state of the Jews. A fact to be accounted for on no human principle.”*

All Jews, say the authors of the Universal History, feel the dignity of their origin, recollect their former pre-eminence with conscious elevation of character, and bear with indignation their present state of political subserviency; but comfort themselves with the hope, that their hour of triumph is at hand. Whilst they suppose they will ever continue in their present views, Christians are looking forward with confidence to their conversion. Most Christian divines believe that they will at no distant period reinhabit their own land. Dr. Priestly has announced their restoration in 1850; and Faber on the prophecies supposes that Daniel’s grand period of “time, times and a half,” or 1260 years, will expire in 1866; that the following 30 years will be occupied in the restoration of Judah, and other 45 years in that of Israel; after which, i. e., in 1941, will commence the reign of the Millennium, when Palestine will again be occupied by the Jews. See vol. ii., pp. 256, 261, 264.

In contemplating the present state of this wonderful people, we shall easily perceive that they have very strong claims upon our interest in their welfare. They are the descendants of the Father of the Faithful. Among their ancestors are found some of the noblest characters that ever lived. I cannot forget that salvation is of the Jews—that “to them pertain the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever.” See Romans ix. 4, 5.

* Jones’s Life of Bishop Horne, p. 332.

A Jew, moreover, is a man. His being is derived from the same omnipotent power, and his life dependent on the same bountiful providence with my own. He breathes the air I breathe, and treads the earth I tread; is endowed with like intellect, and subject to like passions of joy and sorrow, hope and fear; as such, he is my brother. He is my neighbour also, and as such I am charged to love him as myself. If he is hungry, to give him meat; if athirst, drink; if sick, wounded, or oppressed, to relieve him; if a wanderer from God, to use my best efforts to restore him; not by rebuke and scorn; not by the terrors of an Inquisition—robbing him of his property, breaking his bones upon a rack, or burning his flesh with fire—but by my reasoning, my entreaties, and my tears with him, and with God for him.

In the Jew I see also a conservator of the scriptures of the Old Testament, and a living witness of their truth. He has faithfully watched over, and effectually guarded that priceless treasure. He holds up the Old Testament, and tells me whence he has received, and why he guards it. Whilst I behold him in that attitude, and fix my eye upon the work of which he speaks, I see lines of living fire stream from its glowing pages, converging and concentrating in the person, life, death, and resurrection of the Son of God. If this people, as we firmly believe, are destined hereafter to be foremost in building up the faith which now they traduce; and if their return to God will be a signal of emancipation to the Gentile world, we cannot but feel a most lively interest in their cause.

Although the restoration of this people, as a people, will, we apprehend, be so rapid as to answer the description that a nation shall be born as in a day, and although we are unable to fix the precise time, or to detail the peculiar circumstances of their glorious change, yet we do know, that the apostles were charged to preach the gospel to every creature, beginning at Jerusalem—that from the day of Pentecost many sons of Israel have been added to the Church and to the Lord—that the signs of the times, both in Britain and on the continent, are favourable—that a growing disposition is manifested in many places of removing their civil disabilities, and in various other ways of doing them good—so that instead of relaxing in our efforts, we are certainly called to more vigorous exertions in their behalf.

It is matter of congratulation that our country has never joined in the fierce cry of their oppressors.

This is as it should be; for it is infinitely more desirable to be the dispensers of God's mercies, than the executioners of his vengeance.

Let us then present to them Christianity in its unveiled and incomparable loveliness—refer them to their own prophecies—lay before them the overwhelming proofs that Messiah has already come, and that he has made that atonement for sin which is contemplated in their sacrifices. Let us show them in our whole deportment, the power of the gospel upon our hearts, and like the good Samaritan, pour oil and wine into their wounded bosoms.

Having done these things, let us await with prayerful yet confident affiance in the word of God, the long desired and glorious result of their spiritual resurrection from the dead.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

I. MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—Br. Daniel W. Suhl, of Neusaltz, has received a call to the Mission in South Africa.

Br. Miles Vogler, of the Cherokee Mission, having been called to the service of that in the Danish Islands, arrived at St. Thomas on the 5th of January.

Br. George Weiss of Bethlehem, set sail from Philadelphia on the 14th of May, for St. Thomas, pursuant to his call as an assistant Missionary and Teacher.

II. MARRIAGES OF MISSIONARIES.—On the 17th of April; Br. David Z. Smith, of the Cherokee Mission, to Sr. Elizabeth B. Kummer, of Bethlehem.

Some months since, Br. Francis F. Thraen, to Sr. Eliza Möhne, both of the Mission in the Island of Antigua.

III. ORDINATIONS.—The Brn. D. Z. Smith, of the Cherokee, James Heath and John C. Cooke, of the Antigua, and Charles Röntgen, of the Barbadoes Mission, were recently ordained deacons of the United Brethren's Church.

IV. *Extract of a letter from Br. Martin Houser, of Hope, Ind.*

“HOPE, MAY 30th, 1845.

“DEAR BROTHER,—The most interesting news that I can at this time communicate is concerning New Salem, Illinois, from which place I lately returned, having been there to celebrate the church anniversary, on Whit-Sunday. The little flock is proceeding quite well. A meeting-house, 30 by 40 feet, is in progress of building, and it will probably be ready by October next. The congregation consists of about 100 souls, of whom 35 are communicant members. About five miles from Hope, a door for usefulness was opened about a year ago. I preach there once a month, Br. Titze, occasionally assisting me. On Sunday, March 30th, we kept the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time with this little flock, on which occasion, twenty individuals availed themselves of this privilege. Last Sunday I was there, when sixty-five children answered to their names as Sunday-school scholars. But we can hardly get along for want of books. Could you devise a plan how to procure some for us?”

☞ Such of our readers as may be disposed to contribute towards the purchase of a library for Br. Houser's Sunday-school, may leave their donations with the editor, No. 74, Race Street.

Presents of suitable books will be acceptable. We trust it will not be long before our brother and his charge will have tangible evidence of the interest we in the East take in the dissemination of the truth as it is in Jesus amongst the children of the destitute West.—*Ed. of Missionary Intelligencer.*

V. Died at Westfield, on the Kansas River, on the 11th of April, Br. Christian Micksch, of dropsy on the chest. An extended notice of this faithful missionary may be expected in a future number of the *Intelligencer*.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The following contributions are thankfully acknowledged by Br. D. Z. Smith, of the Cherokee Mission.

1. *For the Building of a Chapel at Spring Place.*

From Salem Infant School Missionary Society,	-	\$1 00
Do. Salem Sewing Society,	- - - -	10 00
Do. Sixth Room Salem Academy,	- - - -	2 50
Do. Fifth Room Salem Academy,	- - - -	1 00
Do. different individuals at Salem,	- - - -	7 20
Do. Salem Young Men's Missionary Society,	- - - -	25 00
Do. Bethlehem do do	- - - -	30 00
Do. Bethlehem Fem. Sunday-school,	- - - -	1 50
Do. First and Second Room Bethlehem Fem. Acad.,	- - - -	50 00
Do. an individual at Bethlehem,	- : - -	1 00

2. *For Testaments for the Cherokee Children.*

From the Seventh Room, Salem Female Academy,	-	\$2 90
--	---	--------

3. *For a Baptismal Font.*

From Sr. Schnall, (Salem.)	- - - -	\$1 00
----------------------------	---------	--------

4. From the Juvenile Missionary Society of the United Brethren's Church in Philadelphia,	- - - -	\$8 00
--	---------	--------



~~Library of The Theological Seminary~~

~~PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY~~



~~PRESENTED BY
Mrs. John Coleman~~

I-7

